

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 283.—Vol. 11.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

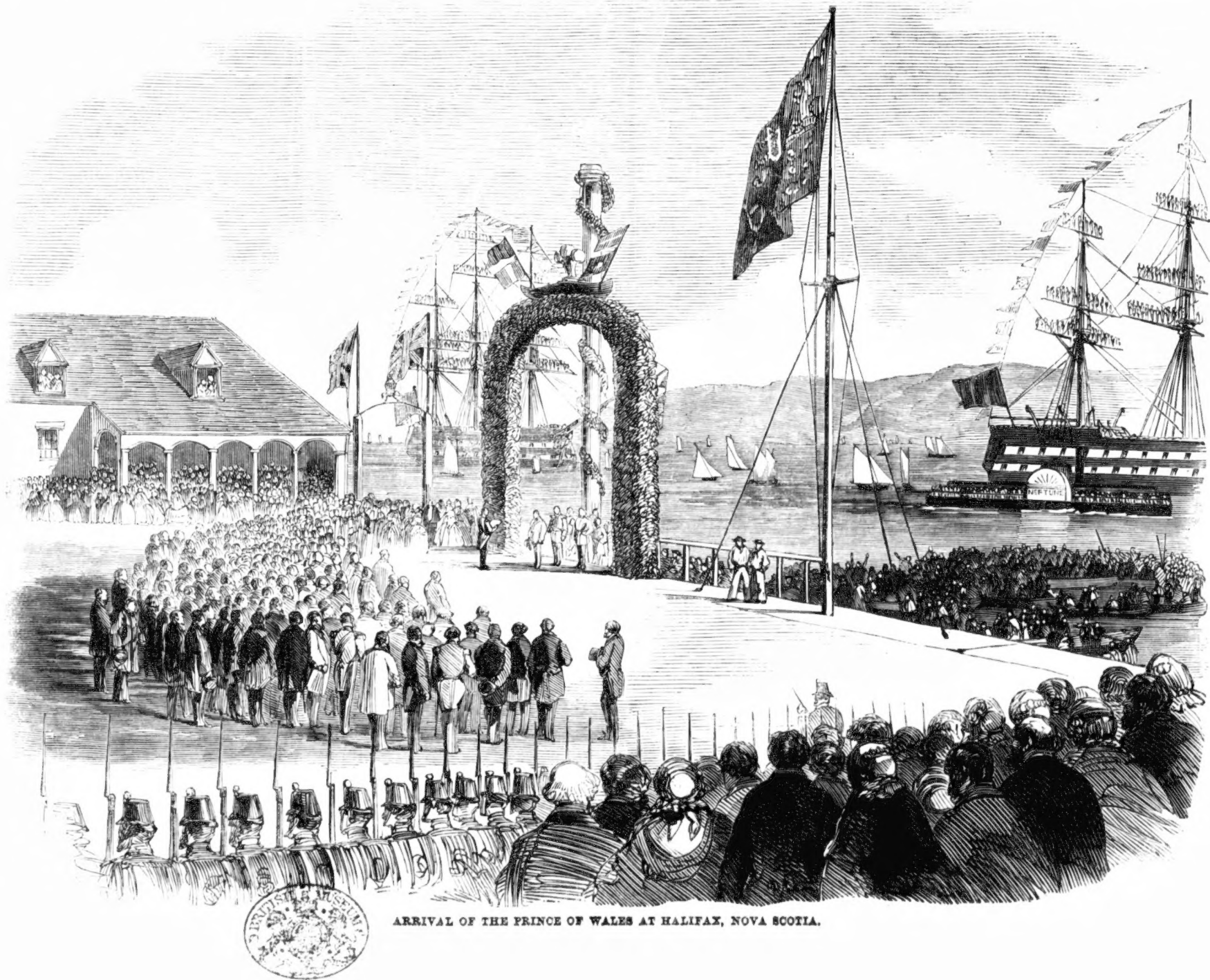
IN reviewing the Session that has just terminated it would be much easier to give an account of what has been said than of what has been done. The remark scarcely conveys a reproach, inasmuch as Parliament cannot always be doing and undoing; nor in this case can it be very warmly congratulated on the work that has been performed. The one thing by which the Parliamentary year of 1860 will be remembered is the French Treaty, which was to have secured to us the goodwill of France as long as claret was claret and coals coals, and which had only just been laid before the House when it was discovered that the ally whom we were supposed to have bought in Paris was selling us in Piedmont. With the treaty itself no one in England, except that section of the Manchester party which supports Messrs. Bright and Cobden through everything, seems thoroughly pleased—not even the consumers of cheap French wines, to which estimable class all the interests of the country have been sacrificed, and who complain that, after all, their favourite beverage is not much cheapened. France ought to be satisfied: she gets good coals for her Navy, and at the same time a market for her bordeaux and burgundies. We do our best to encourage her trade so that she may prosper in time of peace, and we enable her to fight us at sea in case, after all our amicable concessions, she should some day quarrel with us and go to war. This is generosity of the most chivalrous kind. It has often been said that steam, by diminishing the importance of our superior seamanship, placed the English and French navies as nearly as possible on an equality. Under these new conditions, however, we had a natural and incontestable advantage in our supply of coal, which deserves to be regarded as a “munition of war” quite as much as gunpowder; for without it a war-steamer cannot move. This advantage it might have been prudent to retain; but such prudence between friends looks like selfishness, and accordingly Newcastle is now open to English-

men and Frenchmen alike. In preparing the treaty Mr. Cobden made his first, and probably his last, appearance in the character of a diplomatist; and nothing could be more complete than his success if we are to judge by the satisfaction of the other contracting party. But we would rather have heard that France was discontented with her bargain. We are told that Mr. Bright was idolised in Russia during the Russian war; and we know that Lord Palmerston is execrated all over Europe, and that foreign Cabinets are delighted when a Government comes into power of which he is not a member. The reason of this is simply that Mr. Bright is always endeavouring to lower England in the eyes of her enemies, while Lord Palmerston does his utmost to uphold her dignity; and in the same way Mr. Cobden must have done some disservice to his country or he would not enjoy the favour of Napoleon III. As to the French Emperor, we are not disposed to think that he has behaved meanly in the matter at all, as he never promised that if we would take his wine he would abstain from all attempts to subvert the existing order of things in Europe. On the contrary, he boldly (however shamefully) annexed Savoy and Nice while the provisions of the treaty were actually under consideration, thus plainly telling us that we might offer what we pleased, but that, even bearing gifts, he would not heed us. He will take our coal with pleasure, but we need not trouble him with our advice, far less with our remonstrances.

In the meanwhile, the affair of Savoy is not quite at an end yet. The coveted districts are annexed, to be sure, but the annexation is not recognised by Europe, and least of all by England. Lord Palmerston's last speech of importance was one in which he referred to Sardinia's cession of territory to France with considerable bitterness, declining to qualify the act, but giving every one to understand that he regarded it as utterly unjustifiable. Indeed, he said so much that he afterwards found it expedient to unsay a little of it, in spite of

which he evidently thinks that Savoy is by no means such an inalienable province of France as Normandy, for instance, or Brittany.

French policy reminds us naturally of the volunteers. The movement is now decidedly extending in a downward direction. Several corps of artisans have been formed, and the only question now appears to be whether it is advisable to have separate companies of working men, or so to reduce the price of uniforms that working men will be able to enter the companies already in existence. We are in favour of the latter plan, considering that this should be a national movement in the full sense of the term, and that all classes should be encouraged not only to join in it, but thoroughly to unite. If a French nobleman can serve as a private in an African regiment—which many of the old French nobility, disdaining to receive commissions from a Government which was not theirs, have done—we cannot understand why a London shop-keeper or clerk should object to march side by side with a carpenter or a cabinet-maker, unless it be from an uneasy notion that in strength, industry, manual skill, and perhaps even in general intelligence, the artisan—the man who makes things—is his superior. The only inconvenience that will be felt in reducing the charges for uniforms from about five pounds to about two pounds ten will be the diminished elegance of the attire. This is worth considering, as rifle companies should be so organised as to attract all classes of men—the vain as well as the conscientious, and the lover of military clothes as well as the lover of rifle-shooting. But, even at the risk of losing a dandy here and there (and we have Wellington's authority for stating that a consummate dandy is often an admirable soldier), we must not keep out the working man. We confess that, if only for the sake of gratifying an honest national pride, we should like to have thousands of working men enrolled among our volunteers, for this is the only country in Europe where the working man can



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.



be trusted with arms, and where he would not, as a matter of course, begin by turning them against his rulers.

The French Emperor's starring tour is marked by the presentation of the usual adulatory addresses on the one hand, and by the distribution of small favours on the other. The "Liberator of Italy" has just liberated the inhabitants of Lyons from paying toll to cross the bridges over the Rhone; but, as some one must defray the expense of keeping these bridges in repair, a subvention from the State is to be henceforth set aside for that purpose. We mention this little incident because it affords a good specimen of Napoleon's general mode of dealing with the working population of France, which is decidedly the most difficult and dangerous class in the country. Proudhon, the supposed inventor of the celebrated maxim "La propriété c'est le vol" (but who, in fact, "adapted" it from Pascal), wrote a book a few years since to prove to the newly-elected French Emperor that every Government in France since 1789 had been upset by the ouvrier, and that no Government could stand which did not legislate specially for the ouvrier's interests. The book was allowed to appear, so that the Government must have approved of it; and, indeed, the policy of Napoleon III. towards "the largest and most necessitous class" (to adopt an expression of the St. Simonians) has always been identical with that advocated by the apostle of Red Republicanism. The labouring population must give him a certain number of soldiers, and they must not congregate in the streets of Paris—to avoid which inconvenience the workman's quarter in that capital has been "improved" in a most remarkable manner, while the extension of the octroi-paying portion of the city renders it to his advantage to live further than ever from the centre. But immense public works are undertaken, so that the ouvrier may not find himself without employment and tempted to utter his horrible cry of "Le travail ou la mort!" and a prudent but really unjust Government will not permit the price of bread, whatever that of corn may be, to fall below a certain predetermined figure. The Emperor would not allow the population of Lyons (the most Republican city in France) to return a pure democrat, as distinguished from the democrat of Imperialism, to the Legislative Body; but he is quite willing to give them a few hundred thousand francs out of the national exchequer as a bribe to quietness and good behaviour. We can fancy the great cynic asking himself what, after all, is the value of political liberty to a Lyons workman compared with the liberty of crossing a bridge for nothing?

M. de Persigny has been making a speech which is more or less an echo of his Sovereign's recent letter. No speeches or letters having for their object the tranquillisation of Europe, so justly alarmed by the unscrupulous conduct of the French Emperor in connection with Savoy, and, indeed, with the whole Italian affair, will be of any avail so long as France retains her present armaments. Indeed, there is something very suspicious in the earnestness with which Napoleon III. and his satellites impress upon all Europe, and especially England, that they mean no harm to any one. At all events, it is a suggestive fact that England never finds it necessary to assure France or any other nation of its peaceful intentions; and in private life we have only to hear a man say, "Now, listen to me; I don't want to fight," to be sure that he is almost on the point of giving a blow.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.

THE arrival of the Prince of Wales at Halifax, which is illustrated on the preceding page, was one of the most memorable incidents of his visit to the North American provinces. Immediately the *Hero* and her escort came to their moorings a train of some ten or twelve Indian canoes paddled up under the stern of the *Hero*. The Indians in them were of the tribe of the Micmacs, who had come in from the woods especially to do honour to his Highness. Their light birch-bark canoes had little sprigs of fern in them at the bows, and looked characteristic enough. Not so did their occupants, who were dressed in blue frock-coats and trousers, and had their swarthy, broad, Mongol features, and long black hair, almost concealed under common English beaver hats, about twice too large for their heads. By way of reconciling them to this most un-Indian costume, the cuffs and collars of the coats were ornamented with rough beadwork, making such a curious mélange of the whole dress that it was hard to say of the two whether civilisation or barbarism was most travestied. The men themselves, though carefully selected from the best of the tribe, and in most cases tall, and in one or more instances athletic-looking, were on the whole immeasurably inferior in physical development to the average of ordinary white men. On Lake Huron real Indians—Indians who would not know what to do with all the trousers in Bond-street if they were given them to wear for nothing—were to meet the Prince, race in canoes, run, wrestle, swim, and shoot before him. But, alas for what the Micmacs could offer! In their long blue coats and ornamented cuffs and collars they looked like the mummies of beadeddom. Their chief was a fine-looking man, but he was an Englishman, who had "taken up" among the Indians as a "medicine-man," and to whose ministrings, by-the-way, the dilapidated appearance of his new associates might be, perhaps, ascribed. Lord Mulgrave, with the Admiral, at once went on board the *Hero*, and had an interview with his Royal Highness, who expressed to them his intention of landing at twelve o'clock. Precisely at that hour there was a little stir on board the *Hero*, and, shaking hands as he left with the officers of the ship, the Prince of Wales came down the side, and, followed by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, Major-General Bruce, and the other officers of his suite, took his seat in the Royal barge. As it pushed from the side the Prince's Royal standard—the arms of England quartered according to the heraldic bearings of the next heir—was hoisted, amid a thundering roar of guns from the fleet and forts.

The Prince disembarked at a triumphal arch, which, to show the nautical character of the decorations, was moored by two small anchors at each side, with a canoe on the top with the Prince of Wales's feathers springing out of the middle like three little masts. Under this the Prince landed, in the uniform of a colonel in the army, with the broad, blue ribbon of the Garter across his breast. Here he stood for some seconds motionless, for he had complied with a request of the city that a photograph might be taken of him as he first landed on Nova Scotian soil. It was rather a trying position for any young man, even though a Prince, to stand motionless, close to the eager, scrutinising, admiring gaze of thousands for nearly half a minute, without varying a feature or a muscle, and amid such silence that almost the breathing of the crowd was audible. But with his hat raised, and a kind smile on his face which reminded every one irresistibly of his Royal mother, the Prince bore the ordeal gracefully and well—so well that a tremendous cheer, with applause from the ladies, and cries of "How kind of him!" "How condescending!" "How affable!" rewarded him amply for his slight delay. Before he well done acknowledging the salutes of the Governor, the Legislature, and the Judges, his Royal Highness was already more popular at Halifax, if possible, than he had even been at St. John's.

The Mayor and Corporation, having been formally introduced to his Royal Highness, read an address of congratulation on his arrival among them. Immediately after, and amid loud cheers, the Prince, mounted on horseback, and accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor

and all his suite, issued from the dockyard into the main street leading up towards the town. Here, indeed, all Halifax was out, shouting, cheering, waving handkerchiefs, and clapping hands, as if they were beside themselves. For the first part of the way the street was kept by the Fire Companies, then by corps of volunteers; among them was a strong company of negroes, and then came the regulars. But through all these barriers, save the last, the crowd went plunging on, quite irresistible, not only at times overwhelming the thin line of sentries, but sometimes carrying them with them with a headlong rush that no obstacle could check, till they were abreast of the Prince, when they stopped, and with scrupulous reverence forebore to crowd on him, though they made up for their reserve by cheering, shouting, and throwing their caps into the air like madmen. The great street was soon entered—one long vista of flags, arches, flowers, and wreaths, with the roadway densely crowded, and all the windows, roofs, and balconies thronged with ladies waving handkerchiefs and throwing down bouquets till the whole place seemed fluttering in the wind. The whole scene was one of the most enthusiastic delight, the contagious spirit of which spread even to the coldest, till the people seemed actually as if they were taking leave of their senses. The Prince's horse started now and then at the cheers, but, as the Prince sits his horse beautifully, the fretfulness of the steed only showed off the rider to the best advantage; and the expressions of fervent admiration which were heard now and then from the ladies in the balconies as he rode by bowing to them, in spite of his unruly horse, with easy grace, were enough to turn the head of any Crown Prince in Christendom. At last the procession turned out of the street leading from the dockyard and wound up the hill to the Parade, where a beautiful scene presented itself. Over the whole Parade-ground had been erected an immense bench of seats, something like the orchestra of the Crystal Palace, which held nearly 3000 children, the sons and daughters of the citizens. All were very nicely dressed, and looked at a distance, in the gay confusion of colours, like a huge flower-bed, framed in by the arches and flags and evergreen in the background, in a bright striking picture. At the foot of the gallery the Prince reined in his horse while the children sang "God Save the Queen" with all the strength and harmony of their little voices. The first verse was very well given; so well that the Prince made them a low bow as the second was proceeding, and this put an end to the music, for, carried away by enthusiasm at the graceful compliment, two or three rosy little girls and boys began to cheer, and in a second they all rose and shouted, clapped their hands, and waved bonnets, caps, and handkerchiefs in such a vivid and spontaneous burst of juvenile enthusiasm as was really touching.

Again the procession continued its course towards the Government House, all along meeting with the same enthusiasm, the same demonstrations of eager loyalty and respect.

At Lord Mulgrave's the Prince alighted, and proceeded at once to visit the Countess and Lady Milne. Here Lady Mulgrave gave him a present which had been left at the house for him by a young Indian girl that morning. It was a little cigar-case, beautifully worked in slips of different coloured woods, and further adorned with the little coloured bead ornaments in making which the Indians so excel. With the case was a small basket, similar in its make and decorations, which the girl begged the Prince would take to the Queen. Both were made by herself, she said. After a short interval the Prince received a deputation from the members of the Government and Legislative Assembly.

A banquet took place at Government House the same night, and about thirty guests were invited to meet the Prince. In the evening fireworks and a general illumination were to amuse the town; but before three in the day the hopelessness of expecting any display from this source was apparent to every one. The rain set in, not in showers, but with a massive, steady, downpour like thunderstorm rain, with a certainty of its continuance for hours. Under such a waterfall, of course, the fireworks were a failure. The fleet had been ordered to illuminate, but, of course, counter-orders were sent.

The next day was religiously held as a holiday. Not only were the shops closed, but the telegraph stopped work, no mail went out, and there were no newspapers even. In fact, to use the favourite expression there, Halifax was in "a general bust," and nothing but holidays and fêtes were thought of. Even the special *Gazette* containing the addresses could not be brought out until, as it is said, some members of the Government who were conversant with such matters went down to the office, and, with the assistance of a captured printer's apprentice, managed to set up the types for themselves.

This day the Prince went to the common near the Citadel, and reviewed the two regiments of the garrison with all the various corps of rifle volunteers. Of these there were about 1100 present, all composed of volunteers belonging to the town of Halifax, and divided into different companies, whereof one was entirely of negroes.

At the conclusion of the review, and after some stirring cheers from the troops and spectators, his Royal Highness and suite next visited the Citadel. It is a very strong fortress on the peak of a hill, which dominates the town and country for miles round.

In the afternoon military games, races in sacks, climbing the greasy pole, and other sports for the people, took place on the common; but at these his Royal Highness was not present, and he only left Government House at ten o'clock, with all his suite and staff, to honour the grand ball with his presence. This ball was the great feature of the Halifax entertainment, and it certainly was a most successful and a most brilliant affair. It was given in the Province House, where the members of the Nova Scotia Legislature hold their Parliament. This building, however, though a large and roomy one, was far too much broken up into apartments for the Cabinet, for the House, for the President of Council, &c., to afford any space in which some 1200 persons could promenade, dance, and flirt. The House of Commons' room, therefore, was given up bodily to refreshments, and the little Speaker's chair and strangers' gallery were half concealed among the roses and evergreens which formed an ornamental background to the tables of confectionery. The supper was laid in a large wooden building specially erected for the purpose, and another to correspond was built for the ballroom. All the passages between these were handsomely decorated with mirrors, evergreens, banks of flowers, groups of weapons, and gas stars and chandeliers innumerable. The ball and supper rooms were draped in the style of tents, canopied with pink and white. On the whole, the entire aspect of all the rooms was tasteful and striking in the extreme; and the assembly would have done honour to any ballroom in Europe. The Prince arrived exactly at ten o'clock, and was welcomed with tremendous cheers by the crowd outside—by the visitors in the ballroom with bows and courtesies. As his Royal Highness was in high spirits, and seemed anxious that no time should be lost, the ball commenced at once, the Prince opening it in a quadrille with Lady Mulgrave. He next danced with Lady Milne, which duties discharged to the two chief ladies present, he sought partners for himself in every succeeding dance till he quitted the room, and let out some one or other of the distinguished young belles of Halifax. It need hardly be said how popular was this mode, even among the young officers and dandies whose "engagements" he must have broken through in the most ruthless manner, and whose fair partners he bore away in triumph. At about twelve o'clock his Royal Highness went to supper, which was laid out in the temporary building with great taste and splendour. Here, at the conclusion of the repast, the Mayor of Halifax gave "The health of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales," toasts which were, of course, received with immense enthusiasm, and there was evidently a lingering expectation in the minds of the good citizens of Halifax that the Prince would favour the company with a speech in reply to each. His Highness, however, has more taste than to prefer speechmaking to dancing, and, accordingly, as soon as the toasts had been duly honoured, he bowed his acknowledgments, and returned at once to the amusements of the ballroom. Here he again continued dancing till a little after two o'clock, when he took his departure. He was accompanied to his carriage by nearly all the visitors, who added their cheers to the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd as he drove off. Next day, and the last of the Prince's stay in Halifax, there was a regatta, after which the Prince took a ride into the

country, resuming his progress to Windsor and St. John on the following morning.

His Royal Highness's tour in the lower provinces of North America was concluded at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Here on the 11th ult. he held a levée at the Government House, and received an address from the Legislature. On the same day the Prince and suite embarked for Gaspé, the forts firing salutes, and the ships manning their yards, as did also the French frigate *Pomone*. On Sunday afternoon (the 12th) the Prince arrived at Gaspé, and was met there by the Governor-General of Canada and his Cabinet. He remained for the night, and proceeded westward the next day.

In attempting to steam out of the harbour the *Hero* ran aground, and remained hard and fast upon the stony bottom. The *Ariadne* upon this endeavoured to tow her off, but it was not till she had broken three large hawsers, and the *Hero* had lost three anchors and some sheets of copper, that this was accomplished. The Prince, during the two hours aground, was on deck, interesting himself in the work of getting his ship off, which it was at first feared would not be done till the next tide.

The Prince's squadron arrived at Quebec on the afternoon of the 18th ult., and was received with a salute from the men-of-war, the citadel, and the town. The shipping were dressed with flags, and their yards were manned. The fortifications and the roofs of the houses were covered with spectators. The scene was very animated. The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the British possessions and the United States. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Extensive preparations were being made at Montreal for the entertainment of the Prince, and at Bermuda. A meeting of the most prominent merchants, bankers, and others of the city of New York was held on the 14th ult., to adopt measures for giving an appropriate reception on behalf of the people of New York to the Prince on the occasion of his visit to that city.

There is one manifestation of Canadian loyalty which deserves kindly notice. We refer to the resolution arrived at by a convention of coloured men to present an address to the Prince as an expression of their gratitude for the liberty which they enjoy under British rule.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

THE Imperial progress through France to Corsica and Algeria seems to be one succession of ovations. At Dijon the Emperor was received with great enthusiasm. The Mayor, in his address, said that the Government of the Emperor had carried the prestige of the country to a dazzling height. "And when," said he, "Europe affects to be always afraid of the power of your armies, she really fears much more the sympathies which you have brought forth among peoples." At Lyons the Emperor made a speech in reply to the addresses of the civic authorities. He said:—

I thank you for the manner in which you appreciate my efforts to increase the prosperity of France. Solely occupied with the general interests of the country, I scorn all which may place obstacles in the way of their development; therefore the unjust distrust excited abroad as well as the exaggerated alarms and selfish interests in the interior will not affect me.

Nothing will make me deviate from the path of moderation and justice which I have followed, and which maintains France on the height of grandeur and prosperity that Providence has assigned her in the world. Therefore give yourselves up with confidence to works of peace. Our destinies are in our hands. France gives in Europe the impulse to all great and generous ideas. She only suffers from evil influence when she is degenerating. Believe that, with the assistance of God, she shall not degenerate under my dynasty.

On the 27th the Imperial party reached Chambéry, the capital of Savoy. Here the addresses were fulsome enough. The Mayor said:—

Thanks to you, Sir, thanks to your firmness, the hopes of Savoy have been realised; upon this classical ground of honourable and loyal popular feeling you will find only citizens who deem themselves happy to salute their legitimate Sovereign, him whom they have elected by their free suffrages. The inhabitants of this city, Sir, have given the signal of the annexationist movement. They have also the good fortune of being the first to tell your Majesty how they will be devoted and true to you.

Madame,—The orphan blesses your arrival, the unfortunate feels himself revived at the remembrance of so much goodness. We, Madame, we admire in you a noble Sovereign. We greet in you the mother of the Prince Imperial, of the descendant of that heroic race who will always account among the brightest jewels of their crown Savoy the faithful. Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!

Their Majesties then paid a visit to the principal church, and afterwards rode in the neighbourhood of Chambéry. In the evening a grand ball was given in the theatre. It is said that Signor Farini, who went to compliment the Emperor on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred provinces, presented an autograph letter from the King of Sardinia, in which Victor Emmanuel declared that it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeling in Italy, and that he must head it, or be swept away by it.

The *Moniteur* contains Imperial decrees ordering the construction of a section of railway between Toulon and Nice, the establishment of a port at the city of Thonon, on Lake Lemane, and the improvement of the already existing port of Evian, on the same lake, as works of public utility.

##### ITALY. SARDINIA.

By orders from Turin, no volunteers are in future to be allowed to embark from Genoa for Sicily. The *Opinione* says that this order was absolutely necessary to prevent the demoralisation of the Sardinian army, from which the desertions had become so numerous as to alarm the authorities.

##### THE PAPAL STATES.

The Papal Government has sent reinforcements to the garrison of Benevento. These reinforcements crossed the Neapolitan territory without arms, according to existing treaties. They were insulted, driven out of Benevento, and were finally obliged to return. General Lamoricière has sent a military column to watch the Tuscan frontier.

The Pope is said to have expressed to the Duke of Grammont his readiness to agree to the proposal of an Italian Confederation.

##### PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says:—"Notwithstanding that during the Conference at Toeplitz an understanding was, in principle, brought about on all pending questions, it is certain that the realisation of the alliance between Austria and Prussia will entirely depend upon the political reforms which are to be effected in Austria. The Prince Regent expressly declared to the Emperor that Austria, since 1850, had been committing a positive infraction of the Federal Act, which distinctly states that all the States of the German Confederation shall receive a constitution on the representative system, and that until Austria enters upon the path of constitutional reforms there can be no hope of a real and durable alliance."

##### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Matters appear to be approaching a crisis as regards Hungarian affairs. It appears that the discontent in Hungary is gradually gathering strength, and that foreign aid is expected. At the St. Stephen's banquet in Pesth the Primate caused some sensation by crying "Long live the King!" when General Benedek spoke of him as a "faithful subject of the Emperor." General Benedek has since arrived at Vienna to beg the Emperor to relieve him of his functions in Hungary, where his position has become untenable, on account of the continually-increasing agitation in the country. General Benedek is said to consider the wishes of his countrymen as legitimate. The Emperor has induced him, however, to hold out until the decisive debate in the Council of the Empire will be over, where the majority is for a federal system of government, such as would admit of the national Constitution of Hungary being re-established.

A telegram from Vienna of the 24th ult. says:—"For several days the Ministers have been sitting in council almost without interruption,



as, before the end of the month, they will be summoned by the Council of the Empire to pronounce a categorical decision on the political reorganization of the Monarchy. Fears are entertained that the Government may grant but insufficient measures of reform, in which case the Hungarian delegates have firmly resolved upon immediately quitting the Council of the Empire. Hungary has till now been perfectly tranquil, in expectation of the result of the deliberations of the Council of the Empire; but, should the hopes of the Liberal party be disappointed, a refusal of the payment of the taxes may be expected in Hungary. Many Hungarian refugees staying in Wallachia are engaged in spreading revolutionary propaganda."

The Hungarian members of the Reichsrath are frequently summoned before the Emperor. It is believed that the Government will promulgate the new political reforms without waiting for the vote of the Reichsrath, in order to leave to the Emperor the merit of spontaneously adopting them.

In case Garibaldi should attempt a disembarkation on the Austrian littoral, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy, will assume the personal and direct command of the naval forces destined to repel the attack.

#### RUSSIA.

In a letter from St. Petersburg, dated August 17, we read:—"There has been less said for some days of the Eastern question, which, at St. Petersburg, is called the Turkish question; but this matter, nevertheless, is not forgotten. The slightest incident relating to Turkey produces immense excitement, and at the first announcement of the assassination of Prince Danilo, received by telegraph, it appeared to be an affair of more serious importance than it is found to be after mature consideration. We have a presentiment here that some extraordinary events will take place before long. The news from Italy is read as anxiously, and is the subject of as strong comments, as it is in Paris. Young Russia offers up the most ardent prayers for the success of Garibaldi. He alone occupies their thoughts, and is for that party an object almost of idolatry. The Government have no sympathy for Garibaldi."

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A letter from Mostar, dated August 14, says:—"A persecution of the Christians broke out in the Herzegovina on the 11th and 12th inst., provoked, as it would appear, by the Uskoks of Montenegro. In four villages 160 houses were burnt down. Mostar, on the Neretva, is the capital of the Herzegovina. The Uskoks (i.e., fugitives) are Serbians, who in the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and on the coast, where they practised piracy." News from Alexandria says that the Turks have massacred fifty Christians at St. Jean d'Acre, and that 1500 English and 1500 French marines have landed at Beyrout. In Bitolia the English Consul has been insulted by the Turks, and in Magnesia eighty Christians have been murdered. Bitolia is a flourishing commercial town on the Vistritz, in Macedonia, and chiefly inhabited by Bulgarians.

The new Prince of Montenegro has deprived the Bishop of Montenegro of office on account of his having, at the burial of the late Prince Danilo, left the funeral procession before the conclusion of the ceremony. The Bishop alleged sudden indisposition as an excuse. Nikizza, however, refused to accept this excuse, and ordered the prelate to quit the country immediately. The Russian Consul interceded in his behalf, as the Bishop is reported to be the chief of the Russian party. It is known that he proceeded last year to St. Petersburg in order to be consecrated. The great agitation prevailing in Montenegro is especially caused by the struggle between the French and Russian parties, who divide the country.

#### SYRIA.

Letters from Damascus state that the mortality among the Christians crowded together in the citadel is so great that the Governor has been compelled to send them in detachments to Beyrout. Not having even tents to shelter them from the burning sun, the unfortunate fugitives have suffered severely. It will be necessary to take measures of precaution to prevent the town of Beyrout from being overpowered.

A letter of the 4th of August published in the *Levant Herald* contains some details of the state of Damascus at that date, and the proceedings of Fuad Pacha. The first execution of a Moslem by sentence of the Extraordinary Commission took place on the 4th. He had some property entrusted to him for safety by a Christian woman; he knew the place in which she was concealed, and sent her some sweetmeats containing arsenic, by which she was poisoned. He was beheaded, after a very short trial. The Mussulman inhabitants of Damascus made no attempt to resist the numerous arrests ordered by Fuad Pacha. They rather assisted to make them, by hastening to betray each other. One man whose name was on the list of an officer helped to find out thirty criminals, and when he had finished he was, to his surprise, himself disarmed, and arrested as the actual murderer of five persons. The condition of the city is deplorable. A bombardment of a month would not have reduced the Christian quarter of Damascus to the state to which the fury of a mob reduced it in a quarter of the time; but few even of the walls of the houses remain upright. The gates leading from the Turkish quarter, with the exception of one, are all walled up, and the melancholy desert—peopled only by the butchered dead—is separated from the living city by a chain of military posts. These precautions are used to prevent people from exploring in search of valuables. The dead are supposed to have been all removed, but here an arm, there a foot, protrudes from the charred ruins which were so lately palaces; and at points innumerable another sense discovers traces of barely-concealed bodies, which tell how many yet lie nearly where they fell in the terrible struggle. A great quantity of buried treasure is being dug up daily, the owners being accompanied by a guard and witness to certify that the deposits were found in the places previously described. In the yard of one of the churches there is a deep well, and as the inclosure became crowded with fugitives, and the outward tumult became nearer and nearer, those who had money or jewels flung them into the well. After the massacre some bodies were also flung into the well by the mob, and when, some days later, a man attempted to descend in search of the jewellery, he was killed by the noxious gases. Another subsequent attempt proved nearly as fatal; and the treasure, therefore, and its horrible protectors remain untouched.

The arrival of Fuad Pacha and his troops completely cowed the people. They fear that some terrible retribution is coming on them, and are doing all they can to escape from his well-merited share of it. Every night quantities of furniture, carpets, clothing, and other articles, the produce of the pillage, are disgorged, and flung secretly into the streets. The irregulars, too, are constantly escorting trains of camels bringing in the plunder found in the neighbouring villages.

Some ladies of the European colony at Beyrout have sent an address to the ladies of Marseilles praying for assistance towards clothing the naked wretches cast upon their charity. They say, "We do not ask you for money. Others are charged with the distribution of the sums intended for them. What we ask of you is clothes—linen, and such odds and ends as you no longer require for your own use. The sufferings of so many families without shelter will be still greater on the approach of winter. There is hardly the means of supplying them with daily bread. We must also think of clothing them, for the robbers have left them nothing but a few tattered rags. In the workshop we have just fitted up our industry is applied to the making of dresses and clothes for the poor, especially for their little children, from garments cast off by the rich and well-to-do. We turn everything to account—bits of linen, curtains, canvas, men's and women's dresses. But, alas! our fingers must soon stop for want of materials to make up. Do not permit them to remain idle, ladies, but collect from about you whatever will supply us with work, and send it to us."

The *Gazette de Trieste* states that the captain of the Austrian steamer *Stadium*, on her return voyage to Trieste, spoke, on the morning of the 20th, a large vessel which had hoisted the signal of distress. She proved to be the steamer *Ganges*, belonging to the Messageries Françaises, having on board eight hundred men and thirty horses of the Syrian expedition. A part of her machinery had broken, and from her decks being too crowded she had become unmanageable. She had been lying for six days to make the nearest port, but in vain. The *Stadium*

took the *Ganges* in tow, and brought her safe into the road of Navarino. She had left Marseilles on the 10th, Malta on the 13th, and on the 14th her machinery gave way as described.

#### AMERICA.

There now appears every probability that the Republican party will elect the new President. Extreme leaders of the slave-holding section are, consequently, alarmed; and two somewhat noted Congressmen from South Carolina have published letters suggesting the duty of the South to withdraw from the Union in case of such a direful contingency.

It appears from the local papers of Texas that several slaves have been hanged on charges of a design to poison their masters, and that at the last accounts twenty-three were sentenced to endure the same fate. The three who were hanged "gloried in their work," and refused to make any disclosures as to the extent of their plot. On the other hand, at the North, there is a corresponding excitement of an anti-slavery character in resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The *Cuban Messenger* reports the wreck of a slaver on the Bahamas, with 365 Africans on board. The name of the vessel was the *Peter Mowell*, of Baltimore.

Miramón is reported to be reduced to a desperate position by the repeated successes of the Liberals.

#### INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail we receive advices from Calcutta to July 19, Madras July 26. The Arms Bill had been passed for a period of five years in spite of determined opposition at almost every stage. The Income Tax Bill and License Bill were slowly approaching completion through much debate and many difficulties. The Indigo Commission had returned from Kishnuggur, and their report will be given in about the end of this month. A great meeting in honour of Sir James Outram, who left by this mail, had been held at Calcutta.

From Allahabad we learn that numerous deaths have occurred in her Majesty's 75th Regiment, principally attributable to cholera. The Maharajah of Nepal has been presented by Lord Canning with a tract of country, and the dignity of a K.C.B. has been conferred upon him as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the British Government during the campaign of 1857. The death of the Rane of Jhansi, hitherto considered doubtful, has been confirmed. The Nawab of Moorsheadabad will shortly visit England. 10,000 rupees have been offered by Government for the apprehension of the rebel chief Ferooshah of Rajpootana. The marriage of the two daughters of Maharajah Jung Bahadur, K.C.B., had taken place at Nepal with great splendour. Large bodies of rebels having taken refuge in the jungle surrounding Bhanswara, the troops of the Rajah were ordered to attack them, and succeeded in dispersing and effectually routing them. The Rohilla rebels have again committed some depredations in the vicinity of Hyderabad, attacking a native village, and murdering many of the inhabitants. The troops sent in pursuit succeeded in capturing some and dispersing the remainder.

#### CHINA.

From China we learn that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had "gone north."

General Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope had both left for the Gulf of Pecheli, the former on the 22nd of June, and the latter on the 20th. A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Our preparations are complete, thanks to the untiring solicitude and unwearied care of Admiral Hope and Sir Hope Grant. But the expedition is a joint one, and we cannot commence before our allies are ready. They are far removed from their base of operations, and have no India under their lee. Then they have been unlucky with their transports. In one they lost all the shoes for the army, and, though many of them have been recovered, a salt-water bath does not improve leather. The *Reine des Clippers* was burnt, with all the winter clothing; and before long the nights at Tien-Tsin will be cool enough. Another vessel was lost, with artillery, harness, and gunpowder, of which latter commodity some hundreds of barrels will be supplied to them from our stores. Their transports have been too few in number. Many of those now lying at Woosung have already been to the north, and have returned for further freight. Their artillery horses are still here, but will be embarked on Monday, the 2nd of July, on which day General Montauban and his Staff will leave for Chefoo. From present appearances at least a month must elapse before our allies are ready—a month which, I suppose, we must spend in inaction."

The rebels were still in the ascendant, according to last advices from Shanghai, and there was no trade whatever at that port.

#### NAPLES AND SICILY.

Garibaldi is still advancing on his career of success, and we shall not be surprised if, by the time this sheet reaches our readers, we learn that Naples has fallen wholly into the hero's hands. The telegrams of the week are confused and uncertain, as it seems the fate of telegrams to be; but what we gather from them is this:—

The earlier telegrams that described Garibaldi as landing at Bagnara were incorrect. He did not place his troops between the Neapolitan soldiery and Naples, he disembarked in their rear. Melito was selected as the point of debarkation. In one night, slipping past the Neapolitan ships, who were looking out elsewhere, Garibaldi ran across the straits, and on the 20th he was master of a portion of Calabria. The Neapolitans had anticipated that he would cross somewhere north of Reggio, and they were completely deceived when he appeared in the south.

It then appears that he rapidly mastered the forts along the coast, at least as far as Scylla. Reggio fell to him with little difficulty. The troops in garrison there were requested by the people to move out, so as not to peril the town. It is stated that they promised to do so; and it would appear from the telegram that they did so, and suffered defeat from the invaders. Retiring into the citadel, they seemed to have offered but a feeble resistance, for we hear that they soon surrendered. Master of Reggio, Garibaldi proceeded to expel the Neapolitans from Villa San Giovanni, and followed up his success by investing the fort at Pezzo. Direct from Messina to the 24th we learn that Garibaldi was master of Pezzo, and the arms, artillery, horses, and warlike munitions held by these brigades. Thus in four days, reinforced by Cosenz, the national leader expelled the Neapolitan troops from the coast defences on the Calabrian shore, at least as far as Pezzo.

A frigate and corvette in the King of Naples' service were posted on the watch exactly off the spot at which Garibaldi landed; but, wonderful to relate, they not only did not sink his ship, but opposed no serious obstacle to his disembarkation, although they fired some shots which killed a few of the Garibaldians. It appears that 4000 insurrectionists in the Calabrias fraternised with Garibaldi almost on the moment of his landing.

As to later events, we give the telegrams themselves:—

NAPLES, August 28.

The Royal troops in Calabria have again been defeated. The insurgents of Basilicata are advancing towards Salerno. It is believed that they will join Garibaldi and march against Naples.

The Neapolitan troops were attacked by the Garibaldians at Piale, by whom they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed. The commanding-officer referred this proposition to the General-in-Chief, in order to obtain his decision. In the meantime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops abated; they became disorganised and dispersed, leaving the batteries without any defenders.

The King of Naples has informed the corps diplomatique that it is not his intention to bombard Naples, unless it becomes necessary, in a military sense, with regard to any particular portion of it which might be attacked by Garibaldi's forces.

GENOA, Aug. 29 (Evening).

The Genoese journals of to-day publish the following:—

"The *Authion*, which left Naples yesterday morning, brings the news that on Monday last the Neapolitan Generals assembled in Council had, with the exception only of General Bosco, unanimously resolved to advise the King to take his departure from the city."

"At the moment of the departure of the *Authion* a report was current at Naples that the officers of the Army and Navy had tendered their resignations en masse to the King."

Baron Brenier has boldly come forward with what he believes due to France in expiation of the assault of which he has been the victim—namely, indemnification of the French subjects who have been sufferers, bodily or in property, by the bombardment of Palermo. He required, besides, that an Extraordinary Ambassador should go to Paris to carry there the King of Naples' humble demand of pardon. The Sardinian Envoy, the Marquis de Villamarina, also, has a grievance. Two Piedmontese ships of war, having on board a considerable force of bersagliers, lately anchored in the Bay of Naples, with ulterior objects not avowed, and several of them landed and walked about in uniform in the streets of the city. Some of these bersagliers were set upon and killed or wounded by Neapolitan troops, and the Marquis de Villamarina has called for immediate reparation.

The chiefs of the National Guard of Naples have tendered their resignation on account of the foreign battalions not having been disbanded.

At a search of Count d'Aquila's villa nothing was discovered confirming the concoction of a conspiracy which led to the exile of the Prince.

Prince Lucien Murat has thought it expedient to declare formally what he will do under certain contingencies. A letter has appeared in the papers from this gentleman as follows:—

Desirous of not compromising any of my adherents who have written to me, I answer their letters through the press.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter, and answer it without delay. The only positions acceptable to me are such as are unambiguous and open. I will never make myself an obstacle to the popular wish, however erroneous it may appear to me to be.

I am a relation of the Emperor, and, therefore, not altogether free; any act of mine would pledge French policy more or less; and, in the present state of unjust distrust now being excited by hostile parties against the Emperor, to whom I am entirely devoted, nothing could be more pernicious than to lead Europe to suppose that Napoleon III., who is solely intent on the welfare and independence of nations, is merely thinking of replacing his relatives on the throne.

When revolution agitates a people, the popular will alone, freely expressed, is able to put an end to discord and uncertainty, because it forms for itself that supreme law to which every good Italian ought to submit.

In the present state of things it will be profitable for Italy that a constitutional Government should be established in Naples as speedily as possible, in order that liberty may be secured, and that the danger of anarchy or invasion may be averted. It is proper, then, for you to know that I would not take part in the movements of your kingdom unless the people, released from all external influence whatsoever, should have legally and solemnly manifested the desire of having in me a pledge of independence and prosperity.

I should then be strong in the assent of my cousin. I should then bring with me the French alliance, the sole and sure guarantee to this nation of lasting independence.

I sacrifice, therefore, all private interest of my own, and, caring solely for the public interest, I conclude by repeating what I have already said elsewhere, which is that Italy, in my opinion, will find again in a confederation her ancient power and former splendour.

Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my particular esteem.

Castle of Buzenval, August 19, 1860.

L. MURAT.

Mazzini, too, has issued his manifesto:—

Italy feels the instinct of her future, but she has not the full consciousness of her strength or of her duty. In place of seeking it within herself, she goes to seek strength from without.

Italy does on a great scale that which the richer classes do on a small. Military service is repugnant to them, and they purchase a substitute. Italy seeks a substitute in Pius IX., in Leopold, in the Bourbon, in Napoleon. At present she has found a better substitute in Garibaldi—brave, devoted, worthy of those who have chosen him. But Garibaldi is a man, and every man is fallible; and you see that the safety of the nation depends once more on the will of a single man. The nation will follow Garibaldi on the road to independence; but, if the brave Nizzard should arrest his steps, there is reason to fear that the nation will also lose the will of pushing on alone in that road. There will be deception, discouragement, a period of inaction. It is not that we should fear for Garibaldi either the enticement of rank, the temptation of gold, or the splendour of Courts. That which must be feared for him is the prestige of a friendly voice—his confidence in the infallibility of one beloved person, his repugnance to afflict that person by a refusal.

If he thinks Victor Emmanuel is inseparable from the Italian nation, let him not forget that Victor Emmanuel could not pursue alone the path which leads to unity, the path of the revolution. At least he could not do so openly, because he would have the Governments against him; and it is not consistent with the character of Monarchs to hazard their existence in order to pursue an idea.

Now, the monarchy being unable to march in the national enterprise revolutionarily (*sic*), what remains for it to do? That which Garibaldi has done in Sicily—to give to the monarchy—by force so to speak, or at least without its open sanction—one, two, three, all the provinces of Italy, as it has first given to it Sicily.

There is no other way. To do this Garibaldi ought to reject every proposal of truce or peace with the Bourbon, to employ all his force in the emancipation of the country, and to repel every species of annexation. If he does not do so, Sicily will become, according to the good pleasure of the foreigner, an annexed province; and Garibaldi ought to know that annexations sanctioned by the foreigner are compensated by analogous concessions elsewhere.

In a letter from Messina, dated August 18, we read:—

The steamer *Queen of England*, bought by the English subscribers of Garibaldi's fund at Liverpool, arrived here yesterday under English colours. As soon as she reached Faro point, however, she hoisted the Sardinian flag, and steamed up to this port, where she is still. She is a fine vessel, made of wood, and has on board 24,000 rides, 12,000 Colt revolvers, the Whitworth 80-pounder, a Whitworth gun of 6-inch bore, and twelve 12-pounders. Garibaldi, you may be sure of it, will turn to a good profit the beautiful present of his English friends. To acknowledge the generosity of the English subscribers and to show their gratitude the officers of General Herbert's division have invited the officers of the *Queen of England* to a splendid banquet at the Trinacria, the only decent hotel of this city. The dinner was given yesterday, the band of Colonel Dunne's brigade—for this gallant English officer has already been appointed brigadier—all the while playing the latest patriotic Garibaldian songs of Italian masters, or making the Sicilian officers acquainted with "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

The *Nationalities* of Turin states that formal instructions have been given to the French Admiral and Baron Brenier to observe a strict neutrality in the conflict pending between the Neapolitan troops and the force of Garibaldi. The French squadron is to do nothing that may interfere with the defence of Naples against any attack.

Meanwhile the Dictator was assisted by armed revolutionary action, of which three distinct centres appeared totally independent of Garibaldi's operations—namely at Foggia, on the other side of the Apennines, Potenza, and Cosenza. General Floraz, who commanded in Apulia, sent on the 19th two regiments of dragoons to disperse the "rebels" occupying Foggia, but the Royal cavalry joined the insurgents, and their example was followed by the 13th Infantry of the Line, sent on the same errand. This town is the largest in the province, and lies on the high road between the harbour of Julia Nova, on the Adriatic, and Naples. General Floraz thereupon informed his Government that he is left alone with his Staff, that at Corleto the cross of Savoy had been raised, and the Basilicata in open revolt. Avellino, which had lately suffered from the Bavarians quartered there, was taken possession of by the National Guard, and disavowed the King's authority. This brought rebellion very close to the metropolis. Benevento, which is a patch of Roman territory embedded in Neapolitan dominions, pronounced for Victor Emmanuel. A Provisional Government was established at Potenza, the Intendant of the province Mignona being at its head. Six regiments, horse and foot, which had proceeded as far as Eboli, halted there and set up the cry of "Viva Garibaldi!" refusing to march against the Junta at Potenza. The important archiepiscopal town of Bari declared for the national cause, and the two provinces of Basilicata and Capitanata were full of detached bands raising the country.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—It is announced that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., has been authorised to proceed to Washington to place before the American Cabinet and the Senate the views of her Majesty's Government with reference to the existing navigation laws of the States and their effects upon maritime commerce, and to enter upon negotiations for the opening of the American coasting trade to British shipping, for arriving at a mutual understanding respecting belligerent rights at sea, and for a more satisfactory adjustment of the law of each country in reference to collisions. Mr. Lindsay starts on this important mission on the 8th inst.



# THE COAST OF CALABRIA FROM THE FARO.

THE news of Garibaldi's success has already added to the confidence which his name inevitably inspires; and the extraordinary rapidity and address with which he formed and executed his plans for taking possession of the Calabrian coast are amongst the most wonderful feats of modern warfare.

The surrender of Reggio into the hands of the victorious chief will be a severe blow to the Neapolitan Government, since the whole district—nay, the whole territory, with an area of 7000 square miles—will be won rapidly enough. There is something about Calabria which would seem to denote its fitness for the home of a band of liberators. The great, wild, black Apennine ridge which traverses its centre, where in the summer whole colonies migrate, taking their cattle with them—the fertile and luxuriant valleys at the mountains' feet, rich with the fruit of the vine, the orange, the lemon, the olive, and the fig—are the features of a land where nature has been prolific in the means of sustaining life. Under a liberal Government the resources of the country would be enormous, since the natural productions of the soil are in themselves valuable as articles of merchandise; and the mines and quarries produce alabaster, marble, gypsum, lapis lazuli, and the fine copper renowned since the time of Homer.

The late preparations for the landing of the Garibaldians on the Calabrian coast were watched with intense interest, not only by the inhabitants of Messina itself, but by the Neapolitans who occupied the forts opposite. The Faro Point—a representation of which we engrave—was the scene of the greatest excitement. Two salt-water lakes, connected with the sea by means of a canal, barges which were some time before collected and placed under the charge of Colonel Bedroni. These were designed for the embarkation of the troops. Each of them would carry twenty horses, and there was space below for from eighty to one hundred men who could manage to pack themselves

close for such a short run. Besides these there were about one hundred and fifty coasting and fishing boats and three steamers. With these means five thousand men could have been thrown across in half an hour. It seemed desirable from the first to surprise one of the positions on the opposite coast, so that its possession might facilitate the landing of the main force, and it was doubtful whether the fort of Scylla or that of Fiamara

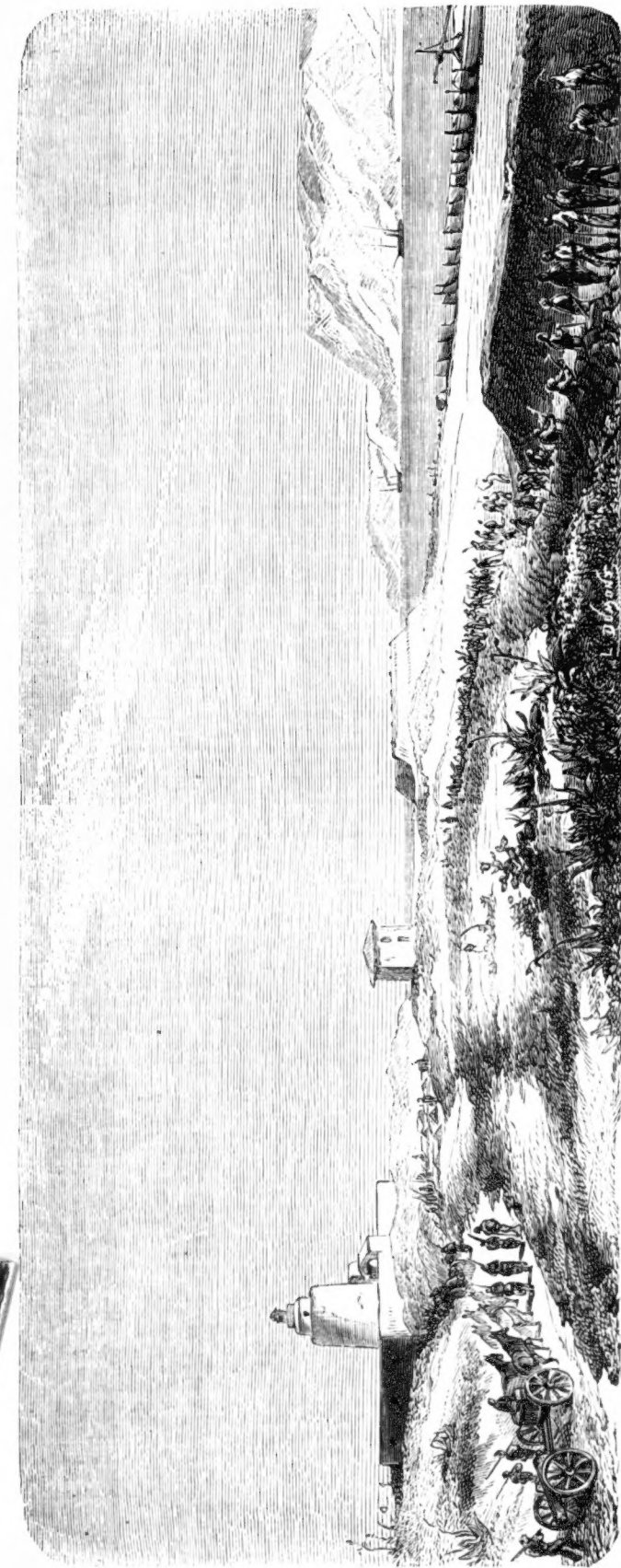
would be the one selected. That of Scylla is situated on a detached rock with almost perpendicular sides, and connected with the town by a draw-bridge. On this bridge there stood a sentinel, while another kept guard over the gate; and, in anticipation of some movement on the part of Garibaldi, the garrison had been increased to 120 men. Meanwhile a detachment was encamped before the church near the fort, and two

preparations were made for reaching some point on the northern shore from which he might make a descent on some other part of the continent beyond the straits.

## PREPARATIONS BY THE SICILIANS AT THE FARO PRIOR TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION TO CALABRIA.

would be the one selected. That of Scylla is situated on a detached rock with almost perpendicular sides, and connected with the town by a draw-bridge. On this bridge there stood a sentinel, while another kept guard over the gate; and, in anticipation of some movement on the part of Garibaldi, the garrison had been increased to 120 men. Meanwhile a detachment was encamped before the church near the fort, and two

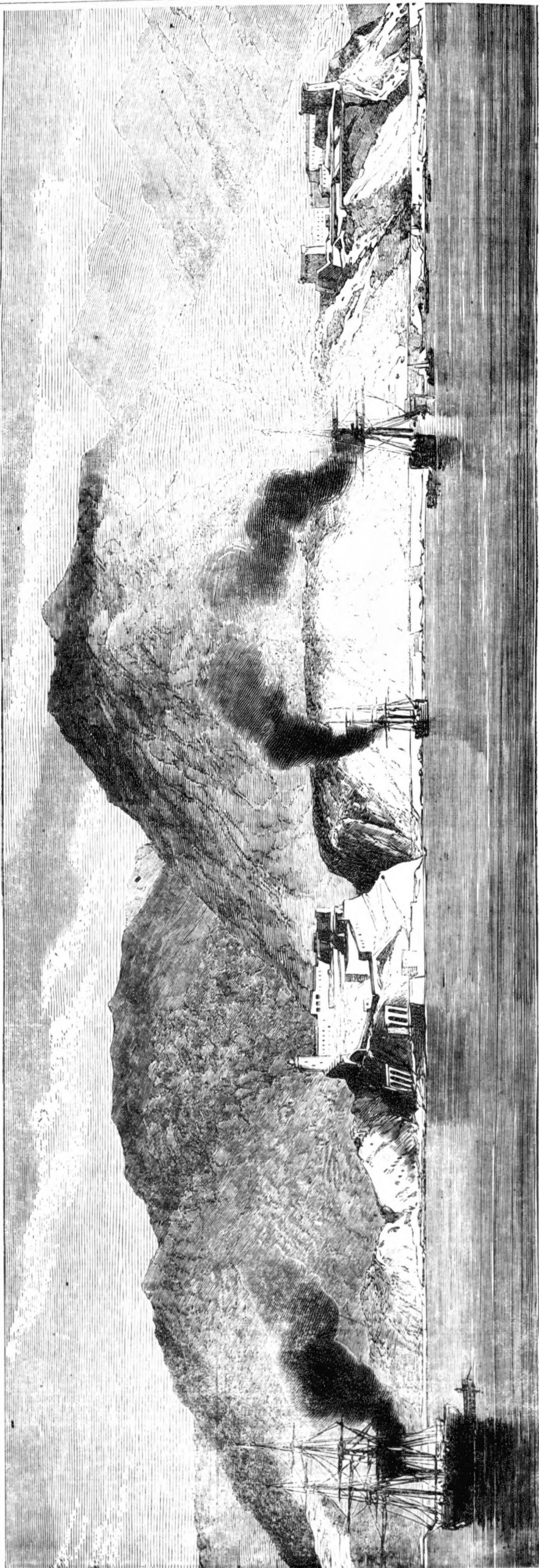
preparations were made for reaching some point on the northern shore from which he might make a descent on some other part of the continent beyond the straits.



sentinels were stationed at the entrance of the narrow passage to the drawbridge. But the attack on the fort at Scylla could only be undertaken in the daytime when the drawbridge was down, and the Neapolitan steamers were able to render assistance, so that Fort Fiamara was at last chosen; and Major Missori, who had himself been over in disguise to make observations, was deputed to carry the assault, with about forty guides (all proved men), one hundred of the Brigade Sacchi, and about fifty taken from different corps, under the orders of Colonel le Flot. They were to embark at the Faro at ten at night, in boats, row across to the Fiamara below the fort, carrying ladders and matériel with them, and were then to escalate the place. Three cannon-shots were to be the signal of success. Thirty-two boats came back, having landed their men without observation, and they were about to return, when an alarm-gun was fired from the fort, and presently three boats returned, the alarm having been given before they could effect a landing. They endeavoured to cross two or three times, but on each occasion the alarm-drums were beating on the Neapolitan side.

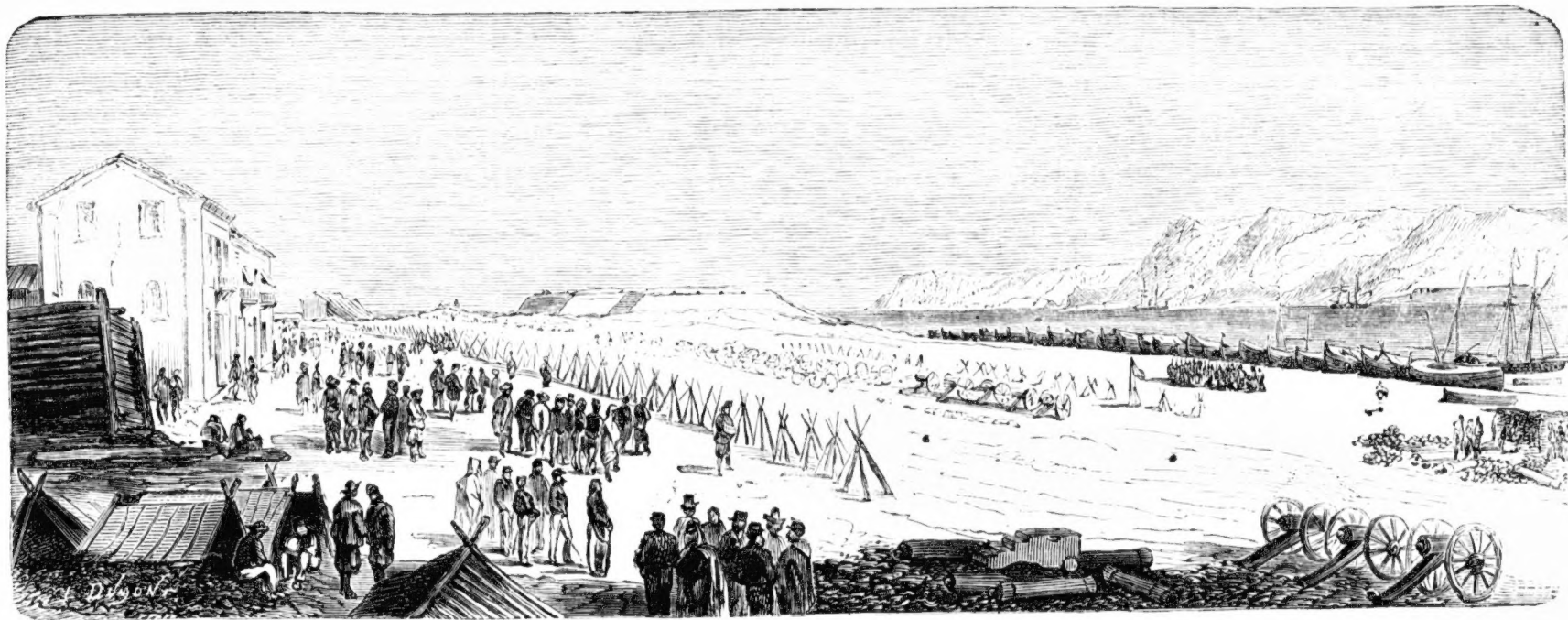
The next day news arrived that the men who had landed were safe among the mountains at St. Angelo, and had already been joined by a number of Calabrese insurgents. In order to concentrate the attention of the Neapolitan troops upon the sea, constant feints were made by Garibaldi's steamers, and it soon became evident that considerable reinforcements had arrived at the Fiamara.

The movements on the Faro were continued, and the observation of everybody concentrated on the narrow straits between that point and Calabria. Meanwhile, when people were wondering what operations would be adopted, in the face of the Neapolitan war-steamers, the gun-boats and the four heavy batteries, which were commanded by a large force, collected all along the opposite coast. Garibaldi had formed his plans, and preparations were made for reaching some point on the northern shore from which he might make a descent on some other part of the continent beyond the straits.



THE FORTS OF SCYLLA, ON THE CALABRIAN COAST.





HEAD-QUARTERS OF ARTILLERY CAMP OF THE FARO.

While a sufficient number of men were encamped on the shore opposite the straits to keep up appearances, and the steamers seemed to be manœuvring as though something was about to happen, the columns had already begun to march northward, and were so disposed as to prepare for a descent. Meanwhile Garibaldi had gone to Palermo to prepare other operations, and before his return had given orders to embark 1200 men on board the *Franklin*, and 2600 on board the *Torino*, both of which were ordered to steam off to Teromina and there await orders. At this place he found them on his return, and immediately went on board the *Franklin*, determining to head the expedition himself. His appearance, as usual, produced the greatest enthusiasm; and it was decided that they should descend upon Calabria at night. At daybreak the two steamers had entered the harbour of Moleta without opposition. This place is only about twelve miles south from Reggio, on which place the General marched immediately, since almost all the Neapolitan forces had been concentrated between Scylla and Villa San Giovanni, the bustle and apparent preparation at Faro having been only a ruse for the purpose of misleading the enemy. Our Engraving, which represents the coast of Calabria and the forts as seen from the Faro Point, is taken from a Sketch made by M. Durand Brager.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTRESS CASTELLAMARE.

The ruins of buildings, the demolition of which has marked a new era in the history of mankind, are always among the most interesting of public monuments; and it may be taken as a truth that tyranny and oppression are generally localised in the minds of their victims so as to be associated with some particular place which has been throughout the national history the scene of more than ordinary cruelty.

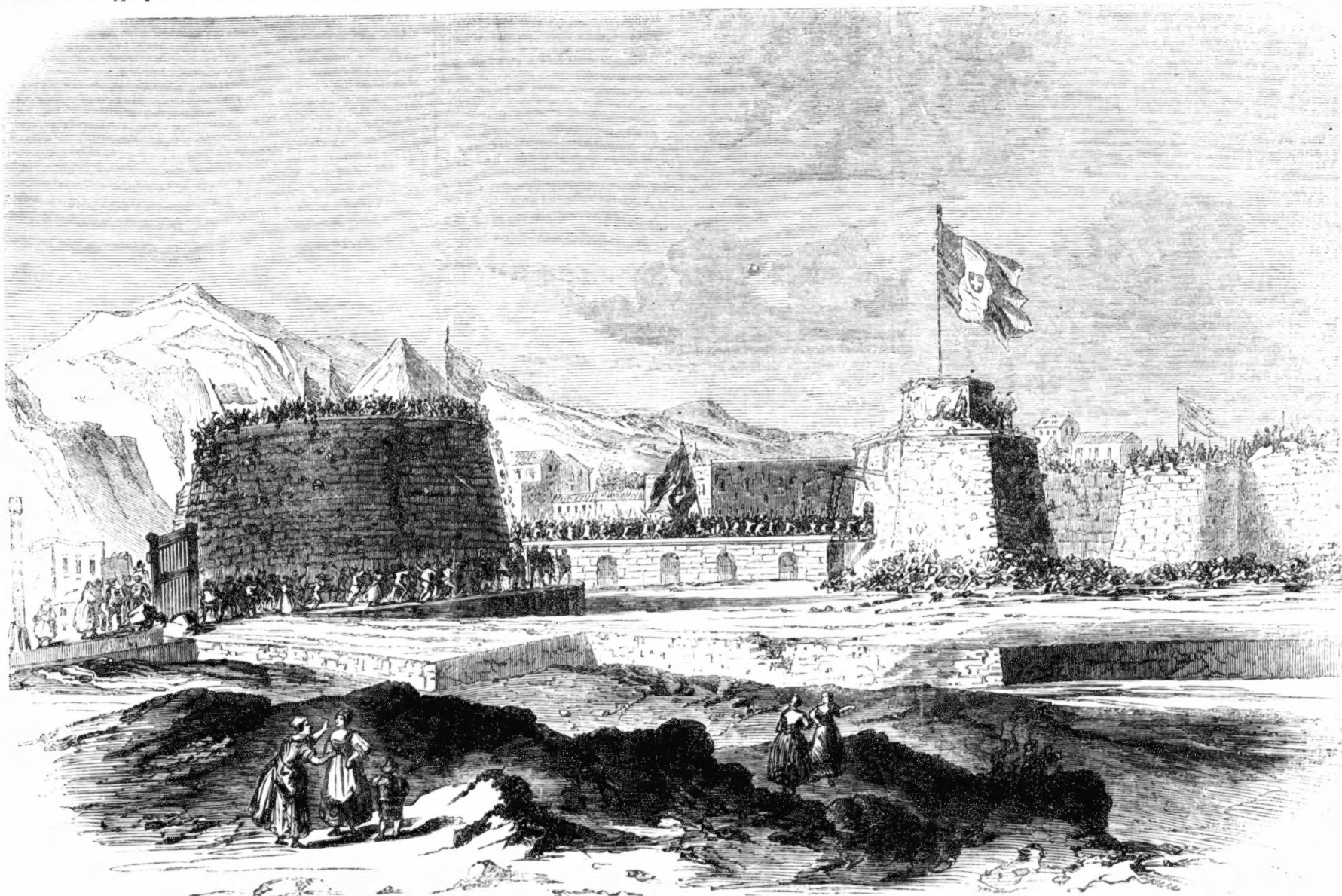
It was no wonder that when the Pretorio lately issued a proclamation to the citizens of Palermo, inviting them to come and help in destroying that face of the Castellamare which looked towards the town, the summons brought hundreds of volunteers, who assembled from all quarters with crowbars, axes, and spades, and, dividing themselves into companies of fifty or more, rushed eagerly to a work of revenge and long pent-up hatred.

The whole history of this celebrated fortress seems to be a record of despotism. Originally the Bastille of Palermo, it was rebuilt and strengthened by Charles V. for the express purpose of subduing a population who were too turbulent for State security. From that time it has been used as a State prison and a citadel, its last act in favour of tyranny being the continued and treacherous bombardment which it kept up on the defenceless citizens during the recent struggle for independence. The peninsula on which the Castellamare is situated formerly commanded the entrance to both the ports of Palermo, but, one of these ports having been filled up and the other considerably reduced, the fortress is now of little value as a defence against ships. The sea face of the building, however, forms part of the wall of the town, and it was therefore ordered to be preserved and strengthened. The destruction of this hated place, the cause of so much suffering to the people, seemed to move the inhabitants of Palermo into an extraordinary activity. With bands of music, cheering, shouting, and singing, the work began in earnest. Men, women, and children were all eager to have a hand in it; and troops of monks joined the bands of workmen and lent them vigorous aid—the mendicant friars (Capuchins and Franciscans) being prominent actors in the scene.

During the entire day crowds of spectators encouraged the work with applause, and popular resentment supplied a strength and energy which would have sufficed to level the whole building to the ground.

#### TERRORISM OF STRIKES.

At Colne, in Lancashire, a "strike" has now been pending for nearly three months. Into the merits of the question we purposely avoid entering. It does not concern us to inquire whether the men or the masters have the better cause. We design simply to show the agency by which the "strike" is conducted, and the means employed for raising the funds by which it is supported. Before us lie two copies of a report periodically circulated, and professing to give an account of the finances of the "strike" for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th ult. Such documents we never in the course of a pretty considerable experience inspected before. The report descends to the minutest details of collection, and enumerates to a fraction the pence gathered from particular mills, shops, cellars, rooms, and sheds. It contains also a general abstract of receipts and expenditure, and appears, indeed, for that matter, to be faithfully framed. The astounding feature of the document is the terrorism it discloses—a terrorism directed against the most helpless creatures, exerted in the most shocking form, and avowed without the smallest attempt at disguise or apology. The statements of the sums collected from the several establishments laid under contribution are followed by remarks on their sufficiency or insufficiency, and by gross threats of slander, insult, or persecution, wherever any room or individual is thought below the mark. All this, however, bad as it is, we pass over to something far more infamous. The special and favourite objects of attack are women and young girls, who are designated not only by the establishments and departments in which they work—not only by numbers easily intelligible, but by their proper names, printed at full length, while the charges suspended over their heads are of the most abominable description. The agency at work is impersonated under the name of "Punch," and Punch informs these poor girls that if they do not pay, or pay more, or pay more



DESTRUCTION OF THE CITADEL OF PALERMO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. STURMHOFEL.)



regularly, he will hold their reputations up to shame, these threats being accompanied with the vilest and most disgusting allusions to peculiarities of person, face, or manner. "If E. P. does not pay next week, Punch will attach something to her name which she will not relish." "If M. A. G. won't pay, Punch will say something about her." What this "something" means—and the reader must understand that the names we have given in initials are at full length in the original—will appear from the specimens following:—"If that old maid on No. 182 does not pay next week, Punch will say something about her walking out with a married man." "If No. 90, that young woman who makes a practice of going into the back streets with men, does not pay, Punch will set somebody to watch her." "73, look here! a young woman going with another chap in the dark." We need not go beyond these examples; but what a state of things does such a publication disclose!

It must be understood that this is no case of a petty local squabble raging in a corner. The funds collected by this agency are coming in at the rate of £600 a week, or £30,000 a year, and the balance-sheet or report which is made the vehicle of these atrocious scandals has a circulation of 18,500 copies weekly, each of which is probably perused by scores of readers. The sheet itself is as large as a railway time-table, and contains not the least attempt to colour, disguise, or excuse the terrorism it expresses.—*Times*.

#### THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

THE *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* reports an extraordinary scene which had taken place in the Montreal City Council. It was proposed to change the name of Commissioner-square to that of Victoria-square, a step to which the French members objected:—

The council was dividing on the main question, and a name or two had been called hurriedly, as Councillor Homier rose to speak on the question. He sat down instantly, thinking it was too late, but was immediately succeeded by Councillor Cusson, who shouted excitedly to Councillor Homier that he had a right to speak, whereupon some half-smothered tokens of approbation from the galleries, which were crowded with French Canadians, indicated that the plot was well understood, and all were ready for their parts. Councillor Brousseau now sprang to his feet, and, striking his desk a *coup de foudre*, almost broke the lid, roaring out that Councillor Homier had a perfect right to speak, and should speak, previous to taking the vote. He was not afraid to maintain his rights, and would fight ten of the best English to do so. Councillor Homier rose amidst the thunders of the galleries, and, giving his desk a sledgehammer thump, knocked his water-glass to the floor, and stamped his feet with the energy of a treadmill-dancer, exclaiming, amidst the wildest excitement, "Yes, I have a right to speak!" and, turning to the crowd, whom the Chairman had endeavoured to quiet, roared, "It is for you to decide this question! Speak up! you pay your share, *mes citoyens*, you have as good a right to speak as any of them!" The crowd then did speak in an unmistakable manner—clapping, stamping, and cheering as if the whole pandemonium crew had been let loose. Councillor Homier proceeded to pour showers of vile abuse on the heads of the English, stating that the cowardly English [here we omit some vile appellations aimed at Englishmen] came to the country of the Canadians, and, after receiving shelter and support, began to domineer over them, and wished to crush them, their language, and laws. They wanted to rule Canada, and have it for themselves—(cheers and groans)—but, ah no; they could not change the St. Jean Baptiste, or subdue them. They were the children of the old French who had settled in the country first, and would teach the English that they would not be insulted and oppressed. After proceeding in this strain for some time, under the protection of the galleries, who cheered and stamped frantically on every appeal to them, Councillor Rennie appealed to the chairman against the behaviour of Councillor Homier, but his Worship could do nothing to restore order, and Councillor Homier continued his harangue for some minutes more, when he sat down, after abusing most wickedly the "English, Irish, and Scotch beggars," who were thrown in their midst, and tried to crush the Canadians. Councillor Duhamel next proceeded to address the Mayor. He was a Canadian in feelings, in language, and religion, and would never sanction the tyranny of the English over the French Canadians. The English had no right here, only that got by bayonets and at the cannon's mouth. Enough honour had been done the name of Victoria in giving it to the greatest bridge in the world, without calling every street and square by that name. The English had encroached on everything Canadian. Let them look at that crumbling heap of stones in Jacques Cartier-square—called "Nelson's Monument," which never should have been put there, as it was a "disgrace"—a "shame"—to the square called after the great Frenchman, whose statue should be in its place. Councillor Cusson also spoke with savage bitterness at the attempts made by the English—the accursed race—to rule the descendants of the greatest nation on the globe. But they would never be put down by the English vagabonds who came here in rage, nor by the Irish beggars who were vomited on their shore. The proceedings now assumed a dramatic complexion, owing to the sudden approach of a figure, dressed in a long scarlet robe, and wearing a cocked hat. This was Councillor Homier, dressed in the Mayor's new robe and hat, and as he announced himself the mayor there was great laughter and applause from all sides. He had obtained the robe by squeezing himself through a window. The chairman had left his place meanwhile, and the councillors gradually retired.

THE REV. F. MAURICE.—A great outcry was recently raised against the appointment of Professor Maurice to the incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Vere-street. A number of the clergy even went so far as to address a memorial to the Bishop of London praying that he would refuse to institute Mr. Maurice—an appeal with which his Lordship refused to comply. Mr. Maurice's friends—and those by no means confined to his own party—are now engaged in getting up an address of sympathy to him. The names of many of the most distinguished members of the Church of England have already been attached to the address, which, besides expressing gratification at Mr. Maurice's appointment, pays a tribute to his labours on behalf of the working classes. Among other who have signed the address are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Bishops of St. David's and Llanabun, the Deans of Westminster, Canterbury, Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, Canon Stanley, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., Lord Lyttelton, the Earl of Airlie, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; Lord Montagu, Sir Lawrence Peel, the Public Orator at Cambridge; the Head Masters of Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Kidderminster, Leeds, Nottingham, Hereford, Worcester, and other schools; the Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, the Rev. Charles Kingsley; the Masters of Downing and Sidney Colleges, Cambridge; Canon Cureton, Prebendary Cook, Colebridge, Sedgwick, Thompson, Heaviside, Musgrave, Melville (Worcester); Professor Perowne, Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich; Lord Richard Cavendish; Sir Edward Strachey, Bart.; Sir F. Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; Mr. Pollock, Master of the Exchequer; Mr. Nassau, late Professor of Political Economy at Oxford; Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Shadwell, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Mr. Romaine, of the Admiralty; with a vast number of college tutors, beneficed clergymen, and distinguished laymen.

DR. CUMMING'S PROPHECIES.—The Church of the Oratoire at Paris was crowded on Sunday afternoon with a fashionable congregation of English residents, the fair sex greatly predominating, to hear Dr. Cumming's sermon on prophecy, as applicable to the destiny of Great Britain. He made out, with a force of demonstration which, backed by many learned quotations and the free use of Hebrew roots, defies any impromptu contradiction, that within the next seven years the English Government will collect together all the hook-nosed, dark-complexioned, black-eyed denizens of Houndsditch, St. Mary-axe, Cursitor-street, &c., give them a free passage to Jerusalem, and put them in possession of the Holy Land. To arrive at this result, the reverend doctor is obliged, though he regrets it, to do considerable violence to the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures. He shows that where Ezekiel is made to denounce calamity by the use of the word "woe" he in reality means "ho!" a rallying cry; that "ships made of bulrushes" mean steam-vessels; that "Tarshish" is England; that "seven times" means 360 multiplied by seven; and that one of the prophet's lions means the British lion on the Queen's coat of arms. These interpretations being granted, it is made plain to the meanest capacity that England is the nation predestined to restore the Jews to their inheritance, and to "present" them on Mount Zion as an offering to the Lord of Hosts. These things are to take place sooner than Dr. Cumming would "dare" to say in public, but he gives it to be understood that 1867, when, according to his calculation, the world will be just 6000 years old, is the very outside of the time. We are at this very hour, to use a poetical expression of his, on the "Saturday night of the world's long dreamy week." Dr. Cumming's manner, perfectly free from rant and passion, is that of a demonstrator at a clinical lecture. He appears thoroughly to believe the doctrines he teaches, and was listened to throughout with the most respectful attention.

THE LACEMAKERS' STRIKE.—The struggle between the masters and men at Nottingham still continues. Several hundred men are totally out of employment. In the hosiery trade, also, a lock-out has taken place, and it is estimated that nearly one thousand of the workpeople in both branches are out of employ. A large number of the unemployed have been set to work in Nottingham Forest levelling soil.

#### COUNT PERSIGNY ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE Count de Persigny, in his capacity of President, opened the sittings of the General Council of the Department of the Loire on Tuesday with a speech, of which we give a summary:—

The Count commenced by observing that he was about to examine the existing probabilities of peace being maintained in Europe, and said—"The Emperor's programme of Bordeaux has not been changed. Without pretending to abolish war, the Emperor has, however, repudiated the inheritance of mere fighting for the sake of vengeance for the defeats of the first Empire. Before the inauguration of the present Empire two extraordinary questions were pending—viz., the question of the East and that of Italy, neither of which could be resolved by means of diplomacy. Although the wars resulting from these questions could not be avoided they were carried out with promptitude, and the Emperor succeeded in realising the object for which they were undertaken.

"The destruction of Sebastopol prevented Russia from taking possession of Constantinople, and the Eastern question was confined to the charge of united Europe.

"As regards the war in Italy, the Italian States were delivered from Austrian domination, and the principal object of the war was thus obtained. Although the Italians now jeopardise the independence which they acquired in consequence of the war, the principle of non-intervention, now a recognised rule of international policy, exercises a dominating influence over the further development of the question. These are the only questions which occupy the attention of Europe at the present moment.

"The apprehensions entertained in Germany respecting the Rhine frontiers, and the fears of an invasion current in England, do not merit serious discussion. The Rhine is no longer a strategic frontier. France, being much stronger when Germany is divided, will never support the project of German unity for any compensation she might obtain. Concerning the relations between England and France, neither of these two Powers desires to enter upon such a terrible struggle as a war between them would be. The English nation is peaceful. Their virtuous Queen and the eminent men in power desire to maintain a good understanding between the two nations. In view of so many great results obtained by France, and the lustre which they throw around the French nation, it is natural that uneasiness and distrust should have arisen in Europe. France, however, did not create the complications in Italy, neither did she counsel Austria to follow the fatal policy which led to the rising of the Italians, nor is she responsible for the treaties which Austria concluded with the Italian Princes. France used every possible effort to prevent the conflict. If the Emperor kept silence before the outbreak of the war in reference to his promises to repulse the attacks of Austria upon Italy, it was with the motive of leaving the Italians in ignorance of his powerful assistance, which, had they been aware of it, would have spread increased excitement among them. Thus the silence with which the Emperor has been reproached was disadvantageous to himself alone.

"The same can be said in reference to the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The Italians, after the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, having acted in violation of that treaty on the other side of the Alps, France could not renounce her Alpine frontiers, seeing that a great Italian kingdom had been constituted. France has never concealed her intentions either from Sardinia or from England. She has deceived nobody.

"The Emperor has certainly replaced France in her legitimate position, without shaking the confidence of Europe. Taken as a whole, his policy was pure and honest. If he has made war in Italy it was only because the other Powers were not willing to engage their own responsibility. As soon as it was possible to arrive at a definite result he concluded the peace desired by the world.

"Since 1815 France has been forced to follow the rôle imposed upon her by the treaties of Vienna. Another spirit now reigns, and the political system of 1815 has been subverted by Europe herself. This system was the result of a violent transition, which by two great convulsions entirely disturbed the European equilibrium. Since then it has been the great interest of Europe that a general reconciliation should be effected between the different Powers, and that France should, by common consent, reassume the position which belonged to her in the councils of the Powers. She no longer threatens nor is threatened. Her work is achieved, and the mission of the new empire is accomplished.

"The military rôle of France in Europe is at an end. It affords me great happiness to be able conscientiously to say that an era of peace and prosperity is now opening for Europe."

#### THE STEPNEY MURDER.

THE inquiry by the Coroner's jury as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Emsley was resumed on Monday.

The only additional evidence of importance was given by a charwoman named George. Attention had previously been called to the fact of Mrs. Emsley dealing in paperhangings, and of several pieces of the same being found loosely about on the day the murder was discovered. On this subject Mrs. George, when questioned by the Coroner, said—"A man came the last Saturday I was there (the Saturday preceding the murder) about the paper. He came about six o'clock and stayed till about seven. He went up stairs to the top of the house to look at the paperhangings, which were kept up stairs. I understood him to say he would come again. He did not take any away with him. Mrs. Emsley appeared to know him. I did not hear what was said. All the talk went on up stairs. He was a short man. I let him in, and Mrs. Emsley came up to him directly. She spoke familiarly to him as if she knew him well. I had not seen the man before or since." At the close of the inquiry the Coroner informed the jury that other evidence of an important nature was in course of preparation, and would be forthcoming on Friday (yesterday), till which day the Court was adjourned.

A rumour has been current the last few days that the police are on the look-out for three or four Frenchmen, escaped convicts, who are known to haunt the worst parts of the east end of London. The rumour is founded on the following circumstance:—When discovered, the deceased had on a pair of new slippers, and it is known that the Frenchmen in question carry on their depredations under the guise of slipper-hawkers, calling at houses, and, whenever a chance occurred, thieving anything within reach.

The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer, and a free pardon to any one who may have been privy to the crime, short of the person by whom it was actually committed. The relatives of the deceased offer an additional reward of £200.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The working of the Commercial Treaty gives some notable results for the month of July, for which the returns are forthcoming. The export of wine to England, which in July, 1859, was only 2094 hectolitres, has been this July 12,092. The import of English wool into France, July, 1859, was 197,666 quintals; this year the same month gives 261,707 quintals. Cotton imported into France for the seven months of 1859, corresponding with the same period this year, was in the proportion of 525,713 to 1,019,304 quintals. Coals have quite as much increased in the import list, but Belgian fuel is more in demand than English, being cheaper, though not so good.

BURGLARY AT NOTRE DAME.—A burglary in the treasure-safe of Notre Dame was effected last week, and sacred utensils and paraphernalia worth 800,000 francs stolen. The new vestry-room on the quay beyond the abside of the cathedral was broken into, and the burglars, who must have worked long and vigorously at bars and bolts, had barely time to sheer off with their plunder, which they hastily sunk in a fisher's net at the bottom of the river, leaving a kind of buoy to float over the deposit in the shape of a bottle cork at the end of a string. This has caught the detective eye, and a vast quantity of the property has been hauled up, but ornamental jewellery and diamonds, wrenched off chalices, mitres, &c., are missing to the value of 100,000 francs. A crossier given by Napoleon III. to the late sainted Archbishop Sibour has been thus stripped, as well as a chalice the gift of Napoleon I. at his coronation by Pius VII.

#### IRELAND.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ESTATES IN SLIGO.—The following remarks are copied from a Dublin journal:—"When the great famine came, some thirteen years since, it was believed, and the result of experience proves that the belief was right, that by draining off the lodged and stagnant water we could both employ our labouring poor and reimburse ourselves from the additional increase of our crops. Money was lent by the State at a trifling interest. The principal was to be repaid at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum. The works were placed under the control of the Board of Works—that board which the theorists of centralisation wish to transfer to London. In that thirteen years 189,000 acres have been improved or reclaimed by drainage and subsiding. The average number of acres now annually drained and cleared is 5530, at an expense of £1 17s. per acre. All those who have obtained loans testify that they have obtained benefits much beyond the actual outlay, and some proprietors, who employed their poor in drainage merely from philanthropic motives, have been amply remunerated by the benefits that have resulted. Lord Palmerston figures among the borrowers, and his estate in the county of Sligo exhibits what can be done by energy and perseverance. The surge of the Atlantic beat upon the shore and scalded the herbage—the wild winds, laden with saline particles—stunted the growth of both animal and plant. Annually the sand was thrown up, and was gradually converting the estate into a rabbit warren; but the careful planting of the 'bent grass' has stopped the blowing sand, and the Pinus maritima obtains a footing there when all other trees have failed, and acts as an eff. actual screen for more tender growths. Gradually the bogs have been reclaimed and converted into meadow land, and the bleak shore, once the home of the sealark and the plover, is covered with luxuriant crops."

MR. ROEBUCK IN GALWAY.—A public banquet has been held in honour of Mr. Lever and Mr. Roebuck at Galway. Its object, of course, was to compliment those gentlemen for their labours on behalf of Galway as an Atlantic steam-packet station, and to celebrate the success of the postal subsidy. Mr. Roebuck, in his speech, chiefly dwelt upon the desirability of a close union between England and Ireland.

THE BONWELL CASE.—Dr. Lushington pronounced judgment in the case of Mr. Bonwell on Wednesday. The learned Judge recapitulated all the facts of the case, and then animadverted upon Mr. Bonwell's conduct in language of unsparing severity. "I have fully considered," said Dr. Lushington, "whether there are any circumstances of extenuation: I can find none." He concluded by passing sentence on the defendant, which was that he be deprived of his living and condemned in costs. Mr. Bonwell gave notice of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

#### SCOTLAND.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.—The report of the Scotch Registrar-General for the second quarter of 1860 shows an excess of births over deaths amounting to 10,138; the estimated population at the end of the quarter was 3,152,478. In England in the same period the natural increase was 63,036, and the estimated population about 20,000,000. The marriages in Scotland in the quarter were a little above the average; there were 1299 in April, 1006 in May, 2997 in June—three in June for every one in May. The births (28,311) were one to every 28 persons, 352 to 10,000, the average being 355. The mortality was heavy. 18,153 deaths were registered—a mortality at the rate of 233 annually in every 10,000, or 1 in every 42, the average for this quarter being only 200, or 1 in every 50. The state of the weather in Scotland, says the registrar, has more to do with the mortality than any class of diseases. The difference between the town and country districts is very remarkable. In the towns there was one marriage in every 129 persons, in the country only 1 in 177; in the towns the births were 1 to every 25 persons, in the country only 1 to every 30; in the towns the deaths were at the annual rate of 1 in every 37 persons, in the country only 1 in 53. The difference between the mortality of town and country is enormous; in every 10,000, 270 died in the one, and only 186 in the other, amounting very nearly to three deaths in the towns for every two in the country. In England the difference is very much less than this. Of the children born in Scotland during the quarter, 2494 were illegitimate—8 per cent of the whole number born, or one in every 11·3. In England, in the latest return (1858), the proportion was less by a fourth. In the northern and north-western divisions of Scotland the proportions were but 4·9 and 5·8 per cent of the births: in the south-western, which includes the great manufacturing and mining counties, only 7·3 per cent; but in the southern and the north-eastern counties, where the population is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, the proportion of the illegitimate was 12·2 and 13·7 per cent respectively.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT GLASGOW.—On Saturday last a child was murdered in the River Clyde by a lad named Macfadyen. There can be little doubt, however, that the lad was an idiot. Meeting the child, aged two years, he persuaded it to come with him to the river side, where he deliberately stripped it, threw it into the water, and held it at the bottom with a stick till it was dead. While searching for her missing child, the mother met Macfadyen with the clothes under his arm, and which he coolly informed her he was going to sell, and that her child was drowned. The body was not recovered till next morning.

#### THE PROVINCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A ROPE-WALKING EXHIBITION.—Last week two men were killed while assisting at a rope-walking feat in course of performance by M. Blondin, of Niagara notoriety, at the Portobello Gardens, Dublin. The rope on which M. Blondin was to walk was fastened at one end to upright poles at a distance of about 30 feet from the ground, the other end being secured to other poles, which were at an elevation of 50 feet, so that the rope presented an inclined plane of 100 yards in length. The two men who, unfortunately, were killed were stationed at the end of the rope, 50 feet from the ground, on a small platform, for the purpose of holding lights. When, however, the acrobat had performed about a third of his journey the whole apparatus came down with a crash, and though the man on the rope somehow came to the ground—a depth of 30 feet—uninjured, the two poor light-holders died before they could be carried to the hospital. At the close of the inquest the Coroner remanded M. Blondin and his agent, Mr. Morel, and they were given into custody.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HULL.—A great demonstration took place at Hull on Monday on the occasion of planting the first tree in the People's Park. The land, twenty-seven acres in extent, had been given to the town by Mr. T. C. Pearson, the Mayor of Hull, and for some time past the festivities in connection with the ceremony had been anticipated with great interest. The corporate bodies and most of the artillery and rifle corps of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire had assembled near the Townhall about noon, and the streets round about for a considerable distance were occupied by the friendly societies, with their flags, banners, and regalia. These were formed into a procession estimated to extend over about three miles, and proceeded to the park ground.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to Sir Charles Wood expressing their "surprise and regret" at his recent statements respecting the feeling with which the establishment of protective duties is regarded in India, and also pointing out what they consider to be the inaccuracy of his views as to the sources whence the capital is derived for the numerous spinning and weaving companies now in course of formation. It also avows "astonishment" at his endeavour to create an impression that there has actually been a reduction, instead of a heavy extension, in the duties on "the principal articles of British manufacture imported into India," the fact being that the only reduction relates to certain goods "used by the handiwork of Europeans scattered over the country, and which are rarely, if ever, touched by the natives." The memorial concludes by an admonition that the progress of England in wealth, knowledge, and influence under free trade should serve as a proof of "the fatuity of pursuing a totally different policy in India."

DEATH OF A WIFE FROM ILL-TREATMENT.—James Thompson Calvert, a solicitor's clerk, living in Reuben-street, Leeds, was charged before the borough magistrates with causing the death of his wife. It appeared that what little money the prisoner earned he spent in drink, and that he was accustomed to use his ailing and starved wife with great brutality. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the bowels, though the body was much bruised. The case was adjourned.

RESTORATION OF NETLEY ABBEY.—The restoration of Netley Abbey, on the banks of Southampton Water, is progressing. The workmen engaged in restoring the abbey discovered the grave and tombstone of one of the monks. According to the inscription on the stone the name was John Wade, and he died in 1431. Most of the bones found in the grave crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. An inscription has also been discovered at the base of one of the columns in the chapel, from which it appears that the abbey was built in the reign of Henry III.

THE HARVEST.—Of 39 reports of the wheat crop in Scotland and England 19 estimates are as under average. Of 33 reports of the barley crop, 23 declare it to be average, and 7 put it as very good or over average. Of 32 reports of oats, 4 are under average, 22 are average, and 6 are over average. Both peas and beans in these supplementary returns are generally reported as being superior crops. The weather which has befallen us since the date of these returns last week must, however, be remembered by any one who would derive from them his opinion of the present harvest. In several instances, as from Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and elsewhere, we have had intimation of the serious injury done. Everywhere we know the ripening of the grain is being delayed, and both its quality and its quantity are being injured by the constant cold and wet.



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 145.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

THE Session of 1860 is at an end. It has been the longest Session which we have had for many years. It began on Tuesday, January 24; it finished on Tuesday, August 28: lasting thirty-one weeks and one day. And not only has it been the longest but the severest of modern Sessions. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the House of Commons has ever before in one Session sat so many hours. In the earlier part of the Session—about the first week or so—the House occasionally rose before twelve; but since then, as a rule, it has sat on till two o'clock, often till three, and in several instances it touched upon four in the morning. The labour of the Session, therefore, has been exceedingly severe. Fortunately, however, the weather has not been oppressively hot, and the Thames has been unusually inodorous; otherwise the officers of the House, and the members of the Government who were obliged to be present, would certainly have broken down; we must except, however, Lord Palmerston, for upon him neither labour nor weather seems to make the smallest impression. He enters the House soon after it meets; he stops, as a rule, till it closes, and then walks away seemingly as fresh as he was when he came. Some people wonder when he eats and sleeps. The answer is, he eats and sleeps on the premises—eats at the restaurant; sleeps on the benches. The noble Lord apparently has the power to sleep at will. When a long-winded orator rises he can fold his arms, and at once, without effort, enter the land of dreams; when another gets up whom he wishes to hear, he can with equal facility shake off his sleep. He has no occasion to court sleep, for she is always ready to welcome him, and he has no trouble in getting rid of her. Suddenly he falls asleep when he wishes, and suddenly, when required to be so, he is wide awake, attentive, and ready to speak, and, what is more remarkable, he seems to lose nothing by his sleep; for in his winding-up speeches, as we have often noticed, every point of importance is touched upon, every false statement is corrected, and not an argument of any weight is left unanswered. All this is owing, no doubt, to habit and long experience. His experience tells him when he can go to sleep in safety; by habit he has become enabled to sleep and wake at will. When a Darby Griffith rises, for example, his Lordship knows he may go off quietly into a snooze; and so long as the soothing ripple of Mr. Griffith's eloquence continues to flow the noble Lord continues sleeping; probably it lulls rather than disturbs him, just as the quiet murmur of a brook soothes a tired rustic on its banks. We have ourselves found it have this effect. But if, when Griffith sits down, Disraeli should rise, the charm is broken in a moment, and at once the noble Lord is all ear and attention. It is a wonderful faculty, this, of sleeping and waking at will, and very useful to the noble Lord; but to others who have it not it is disadvantageous, for it makes the noble Lord—to the great distress of those who cannot sleep and wake at will—careless of the prolongation of the sitting of the House. We ourselves have often wished that the noble Lord were like unto other men. It has long been noticed in the House that when Lord Palmerston is leader of the Government we always sit late, whilst Lord John Russell and Disraeli are averse to long sittings. It is rumoured that next Session a resolute attempt will be made to put a stop to these late sittings. The members who cannot stop have become jealous of them, as well they may be, for it often happens that measures in which they take a deep interest are smuggled through the House when they are quietly in bed. Indeed, there has arisen a general outcry against them. The reporters in the gallery have long since silently expressed their view of the matter, for it will have been observed that nothing has been reported at length during the past Session after about one o'clock. Let us hope, then, that next Session we shall have a reform. It may be easily accomplished. Two or three resolute men—or even one—might effectually stop all business at a certain hour.

## ITS RESULTS.

"Well, it has been a barren Session, a fruitless Session, a blank Session, after all. Those chattering members have sat long, but have done nothing. The mountain has laboured, and has brought nothing forth but a ridiculous mouse." Thus grumble, no doubt, nine-tenths of our readers, for thus barks the *Times*, and thus, in chorus, has barked all the daily, weekly, metropolitan, and provincial press. But the verdict is not true, nevertheless. On the contrary, the Session has been anything but barren. Parliament has, it is true, not done the work which was given it to do, but it has got through a marvellous amount of labour; and when the historian shall sum up the results of the Session of 1860 it will be found to have been a long way from fruitless. For instance, it has accepted and ratified the French Treaty, and passed all the measures springing therefrom. It has voted about £72,000,000 of money; it has decided upon fortifying our dockyards, &c.; it has abolished the Indian Army; it has reformed the naval code of laws; and, altogether, it has passed about 100 public and some 250 private bills. Even this, however, is by no means the extent of its labours, for it has split itself up into Committees, and in a few weeks at least a dozen blue-books will testify against the cry that this has been a barren Session. Upon the value of its labours, whether the measures which Parliament has passed be good or bad, we offer no opinion here; but that it was worked hard and with large results we must affirm against all comers.

## THE RULING PASSION.

Apropos of Mr. Darby Griffith. The honourable member for Devizes was true to his nature to the last. In the very article of death he showed his ruling passion. On Friday we had a long speech from Mr. Kinglake on foreign affairs, and another from Sir George Bowyer. During the time occupied by these gentlemen there were about thirty members present, and the House would have been counted out, but it was known that Lord Palmerston meant to speak. It was necessary that he should speak. He had something to say to England and to Europe before the Session closed; and therefore the "whips" carefully kept guard lest some Conservative member should move that the House be counted. Well, when Lord Palmerston had delivered his manifesto, what was further to be said? All present but Mr. Griffith thought nothing. He, however, was of a different opinion. He, too, had got something which he wished to send forth to the world. The honourable member has been to Italy, and of course knows all about what is going on there, like the sailor who flatly contradicted the philosopher who said the world was round, and swore it was flat, for he had been all over the world to see. In the opinion of Mr. Griffith, it was also necessary that he should utter a manifesto. Before Parliament shall meet again what events may occur on the Italian peninsula! Garibaldi may sweep the Bourbons from Naples; may clear the territories of the Holy See of that old incubus the Pope; and may attempt to wrench Venetia from Austria's grip. Haste, then, O Griffith, deliver your manifesto. Who knows what effect it may have? Perhaps your utterance may have the same influence upon the troubled waters of Italy as they have upon the House. Something like these thoughts were probably moving in the mind of Mr. Griffith. Unfortunately, however, the House had no sympathy with the Devizes statesman; for as soon as he was seen to rise the members rose too en masse, and in a few minutes he was counted out. His manifesto was cut short, and Garibaldi, the Pope, and the Emperor of Austria must be left to go on their way without those words of wisdom which he meant to utter for their guidance.

## THE VACATION.

And now the vacation has come at last. O glorious vacation! How many a slave hast thou liberated! Mr. Speaker throws aside his wig and gown and dons his wideawake and shooting-frock. The Sergeant-at-Arms lays by the ponderous mace and shoulders his gun. Those stolid-looking clerks, too, if we mistake not, will soon be in the turnips, or the stubble, or on the heather. Palmerston will be, if he is not already, rattling along the lanes or over the fields of Broadlands. Sidney Herbert will, for six months to come, sleep in peace. Sir Charles Wood will not, for a time, be haunted in his dreams by the inveterate Horseman. Lord Clarence Paget may forget the intolerable old Admiral. The Chancellor

of the Exchequer may return to his Homeric studies, or recruit his shattered health on the Flintshire coast. Sir George Cornwall Lewis will be glad to get away to Radnorshire. And we, too, make our bow to our readers as the curtain drops, promising, if the Fates permit, that when it rises again we will again be at our post, "to catch the murmurs living as they rise," and report.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## LAW REFORM.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in requesting their Lordships to read a bill to repeal certain statutes a first time, called the attention of the House to the fate of the bills which he had introduced during the present Session. Some of these measures, having been passed by the House of Commons, had become law; but he was deeply mortified to find that the seven bills he had introduced for the purpose of consolidating the criminal law had been withdrawn. After a sketch of the objects of the various bills, sixteen in number, by which he hoped to reform certain legal defects, and after an allusion to the legal measures which had been brought forward by other learned Lords, he contended that, in spite of drawbacks, it was an exaggeration to say that the Session had been a total failure in respect to law reform.

LORD ST. LEONARD said that not much had been done in the way of reforming the Court of Chancery, and he did not believe that much required to be done, as its present admirable working entitled it to the approbation of the country.

LORD CRANWORTH believed that a very useful reform had been imported into the Court of Chancery by the new system of taking evidence orally. The bill was then read a first time.

The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill passed through Committee.

The Roman Catholic Charities Bill, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, was read a second time, on the understanding that no amendments should be introduced.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## AUSTRIA AND GARIBALDI.

In reply to Mr. Butt, LORD PALMERSTON said that the report that the Austrian Government had intimated to that of Turin that they would treat the landing of Garibaldi in the Neapolitan dominions as a *casus belli* was totally devoid of foundation; that the Austrian Government had always stated that they had no intention to interfere beyond their own frontier.

## THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE moved the following resolution as a standing order:—"That, on the question of adjournment from Friday to Monday, all discussion shall be confined to questions relating to the intended business of the following week, or to matters of public urgency demanding immediate attention." The adoption of this resolution, he observed, would be only reverting to the old system and the old rule.

SIR G. LEWIS agreed that it behoved the House to make up its mind whether it would continue the present practice of raising discussions on the question of adjournment, which greatly interfered with the conduct of public business. He doubted, however, whether the proposed resolution would not lead to considerable inconvenience, and trusted a Committee would be appointed next Session to consider the subject. After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

## SAVOY.—SYRIA.—PERSIA.

MR. KINNAIRD, in moving an adjournment, asked whether definitive arrangements had been made for assembling the Conference proposed to be held at the instance of the Swiss Confederation; if not, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recognise the annexation of Savoy and Nice as a valid act, forming part of the public law of Europe; also, whether any other of the five great Powers are acting in this matter in conjunction with her Majesty's Government?

MR. KINGLAKE, after eulogising the bearing and conduct of Switzerland, and justifying the course he and his friends had taken in pressing upon the Government the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice, congratulated the House upon the worthy manner in which, he said, it had caused its opinion to be heard, as indicated by the meeting at Teplitz and the union of Germany. He then adverted to the affairs of Syria, and observed that there was a good deal of unfairness shown towards the Ottoman Government in relation to the disturbances there. Instead of the responsibility being cast upon the Turkish Government, he thought it attached to the Powers of Europe for the manner in which they had regulated the administration of the Lebanon country. As to the immediate cause of the massacres he abstained from giving an opinion; but there were two or three circumstances which, he thought, might afford a clue to Lord Dufferin for the discovery of the final cause. He had been told that a vast quantity of firearms had been distributed among the Maronites, and that the rifles were not those of commerce, but bore the stamp of the Government store of a European country. Another circumstance was that there was published at Beyrout an Arabic newspaper couched in terms tending to excite the Christians against the Druses, and to irritate them against the English. This paper, he was told, though published at Beyrout, was printed in one of the capitals of Europe. He concluded with some reflections upon the proceedings of General Garibaldi, in reference especially to the Austrian territories in Northern Italy.

MR. H. SEYMOUR called attention, in the first instance, to the hypothecation of the revenues of Egypt by the Pacha, in order to raise loans of money for his own purposes, and then to the state of our relations with Persia; to the reported encroachments of Russia on the Persian shores of the Caspian Sea, and to her attempts to interfere with Persia in the exercise of her legitimate authority over the Turkoman tribes.

SIR G. BOWYER denounced the proceedings of General Garibaldi as utterly subversive of the public law of Europe, and uttered dismal vaticinations as to the results of the revolutionary movements going on in Italy under a dream of nationality caused by the spirit of anarchy.

LORD PALMERSTON declined to follow Sir G. Bowyer in his criticism upon past and his speculations upon future events, but reminded him that General Garibaldi had acted only as an auxiliary to the people. In reply to Mr. Kinnaird, he stated that no period had yet been fixed for the Conference, and that the annexation of Savoy and Nice did not at present form part of the public law of Europe. The session took place under peculiar circumstances, the province being held subject to conditions from which it was not competent to the King of Sardinia or the Emperor of the French to emancipate himself. On that account, the manner in which the French was made, and the circumstances attending it, created a most painful impression with regard to all parties concerned in it in the minds of all the other States of Europe. He hoped the result would be that the transaction would close with due and complete security for the neutrality and independence of Switzerland. With respect to Syria, her Majesty's Government were acting in conjunction with France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and they believed that the Turkish Government were sincerely desirous to punish the guilty and establish peace between the hostile races. In answer to Mr. Seymour, he observed that there could be no doubt that Russia was desirous of establishing her influence at the Court of Teheran; but our relations with Persia were of the most satisfactory kind, there being a cordial understanding between the two Governments.

MR. GRIFFITH rose, and was making some remarks, when the House was counted out at a quarter past six o'clock.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

The Roman Catholic Charities Bill having been read a third time, LORD MONTAGUE proposed an amendment to one of the clauses, which was eventually negatived without a division, and the bill passed.

Several other bills were also read a third time and passed, some discussion taking place on various Commons' amendments, after which their Lordships adjourned until Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## ABD-EL-KADER.

In reply to a question from Mr. Griffith, LORD PALMERSTON said it was true that Abd-el-Kader had saved the lives of a considerable number of Christians at Damascus, and her Majesty's Government had directed our Consul to convey to Abd-el-Kader the thanks of the Government for the services he had rendered.

## SAVOY.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cochrane, LORD PALMERSTON explained what he had stated on the previous day relative to the annexation of Savoy—namely, not that it was not competent to the King of Sardinia to cede and the Emperor of the French to accept Savoy; but that it was not competent to them to effect the transfer freed from conditions contained in a treaty to which France herself was a party;

and that the Treaty of Turin was not yet acknowledged by this Government, and did not form part of the recognised law of Europe.

## THE PAPER DUTIES.

MR. J. WHITE, with reference to the losses incurred by persons in the paper trade, in consequence of their having relied upon the finality of the votes of the House of Commons, asked whether any mode could be entertained for compensating them; and whether it would be in future expedient to obtain the concurrence of the House of Lords before any proposal of the remission of taxation is made to this House?

MR. JAMES deprecated the revival of the subject after what had occurred in the last few days.

SIR G. C. LEWIS, with reference to the first question, observed that the duties were at present legally due, and that the papermakers had no claim to compensation; and, as to the last, he did not think any precedent for a change of system had been established.

After a few words from Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Griffith the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE PROROGATION.

Two or three members of this House met on Tuesday to hear the Commission read dissolving Parliament. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Montague.

The Speaker, with a small following from the House of Commons, having presented himself at the bar, and the Royal assent having been signified to a variety of bills,

The LORD CHANCELLOR proceeded to read

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious Session of Parliament now about to close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory; and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance are, indeed, taking place in Italy; but if no foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed.

The proposed Conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France have not yet been held; but her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation. That neutrality and independence were an object to which all the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna attached great importance, and they are no less important now than then for the general interests of Europe.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that the atrocities which have been committed upon the Christian population in Syria have inspired her Majesty with the deepest grief and indignation. Her Majesty has cheerfully concurred with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance has been afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty greatly regrets that the pacific overtures which, by her Majesty's directions, her Envoy in China made to the Imperial Government at Peking, did not lead to any satisfactory result; and it has, therefore, been necessary that the combined naval and military forces which her Majesty and her ally the Emperor of the French had sent to the China seas should advance towards the northern provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied Powers.

Her Majesty, desirous of giving all possible weight to her diplomatic action in this matter, has sent to China, as Special Ambassador for this service, the Earl of Elgin, who negotiated the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, the full and faithful execution of which is demanded from the Emperor of China.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for those defences which are essential for the security of her dockyards and arsenals.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress in military efficiency which her volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly honourable to their spirit and patriotism.

Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to the Act for amalgamating her local European forces in India with her forces engaged for general service.

Her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom which you have given to commerce will lead to fresh development of productive industry.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to several measures of great public usefulness.

The Acts for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will, her Majesty trusts, remove some fertile causes of disagreement.

The Act for amending the law which regulates the discipline of her Majesty's Navy has established salutary rules for the administration of justice by courts-martial, and for maintaining good order in the naval service. The Act bearing upon endowed charities will give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes affecting such property; while, by another Act, relief has been afforded to her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with regard to their charitable endowments.

Several other Acts have been passed for legal reform which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice.

Her Majesty has observed with deep satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in her dominions beyond the sea; and her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects.

You will on returning to your several counties have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which have occupied you during the Session of Parliament; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts, and guide them to the attainment of the objects of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people.

The commission for proroguing Parliament was next read at the table; and

The LORD CHANCELLOR, by virtue of the commission, declared the Parliament prorogued accordingly until Tuesday, the 6th day of November, "to be then here holden."

The Speaker and members of the Lower House having withdrawn, the ceremony of prorogation was at an end.

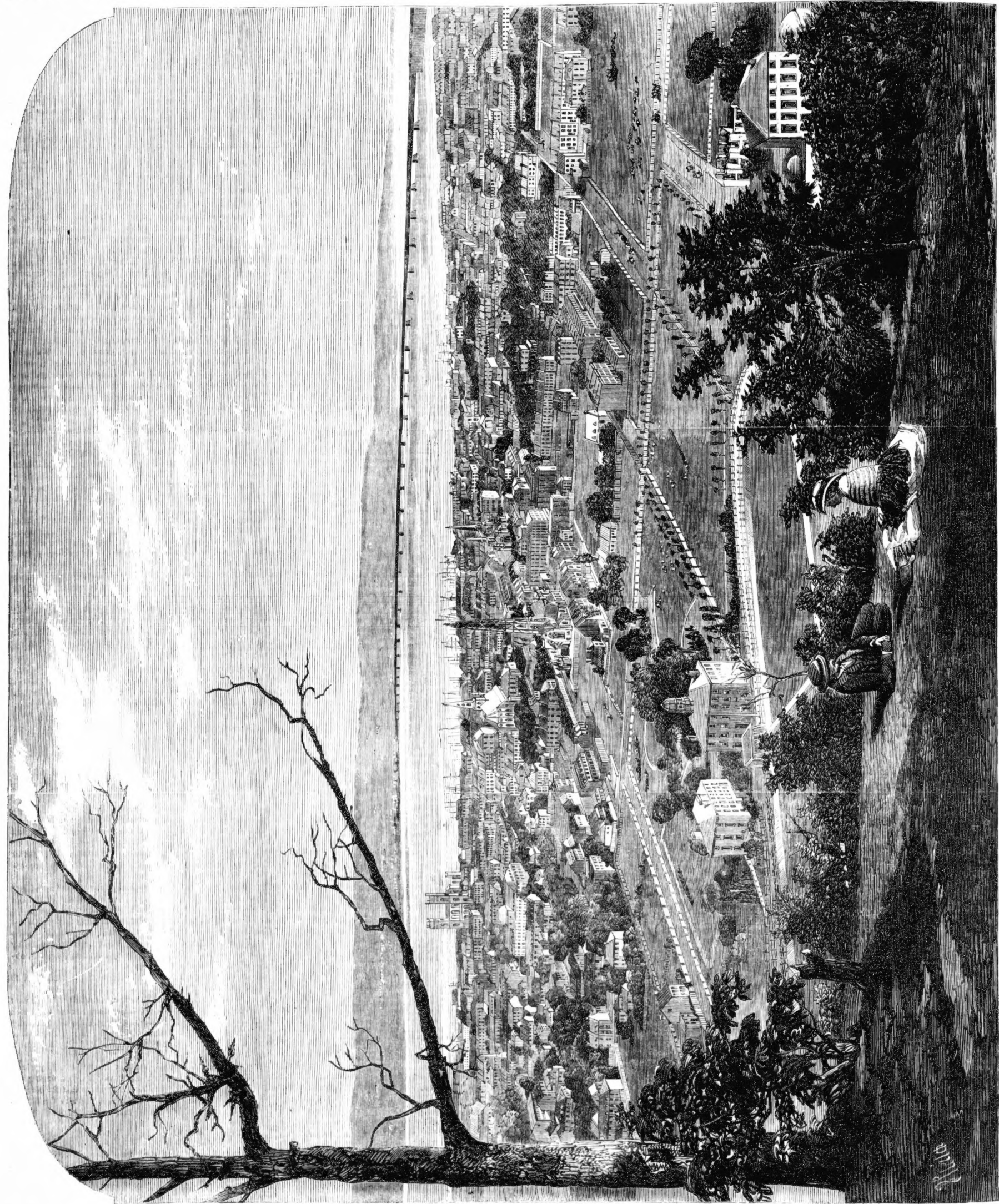
SHIPWRECK.—A new iron steam-dredger, 210 tons, called the *Progress*, valued at the large amount of £35,000, has been totally lost at Penryn Point about two miles south of the South Stock. From the captain's report it appears that from the time the machine left the Ribble, on the 19th of July, in tow of a steam-tug, it floundered about alarmingly, and was quite unmanageable, seas constantly sweeping her deck and rendering the position of the crew, six in number, far from agreeable. The steam-tug not being of sufficient power to keep her off the land, she drifted on the rocks above mentioned, where she became a complete wreck and sank in deep water. The crew were fortunate enough to escape in the boat just before she struck, and reached the tug in safety. We understand that she is only insured for £10,000.



and the ocean. Montreal is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former possessing wide and handsome streets, in which the houses are large and well built, being constructed mostly of a greyish limestone, and roofed with tin or sheet iron, which at a distance has a very brilliant appearance as it glitters in the sun. The lower town, however, contains many narrow and ill-paved streets, while the houses are built in the style of those of a French town, and present but a gloomy appearance. The water supply is good, and the streets are well lighted.

The principal street (Rue Notre Dame) contains some of the principal buildings, among which are the Townhall, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the Hotel Dieu, a large hospital for the reception of the sick poor. There are also the Convent of Notre Dame for female instruction, the general hospital, Nelson's Monument, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a fine building in the perpendicular style of architecture, and various churches. The Market House is a stupendous pile opposite the wharf. The wharves themselves are more than a mile in extent, and are built entirely of wood; they are of massive construction, and most convenient for the unloading of vessels coming into the harbour.

The educational establishments include a French college, a university, established now nearly forty years, and open to all religious denominations, a Roman Catholic school, and several private seminaries. The largest banking houses in British North America are established here. Besides the large shipping trade attached to the town, the Hudson's Bay Company's stations are situated at no great distance; and iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, and soapworks carry on large operations. The manufactures include excellent cutlery, floor cloth, and carriages, the most noted of which are



GENERAL VIEW OF MONTREAL

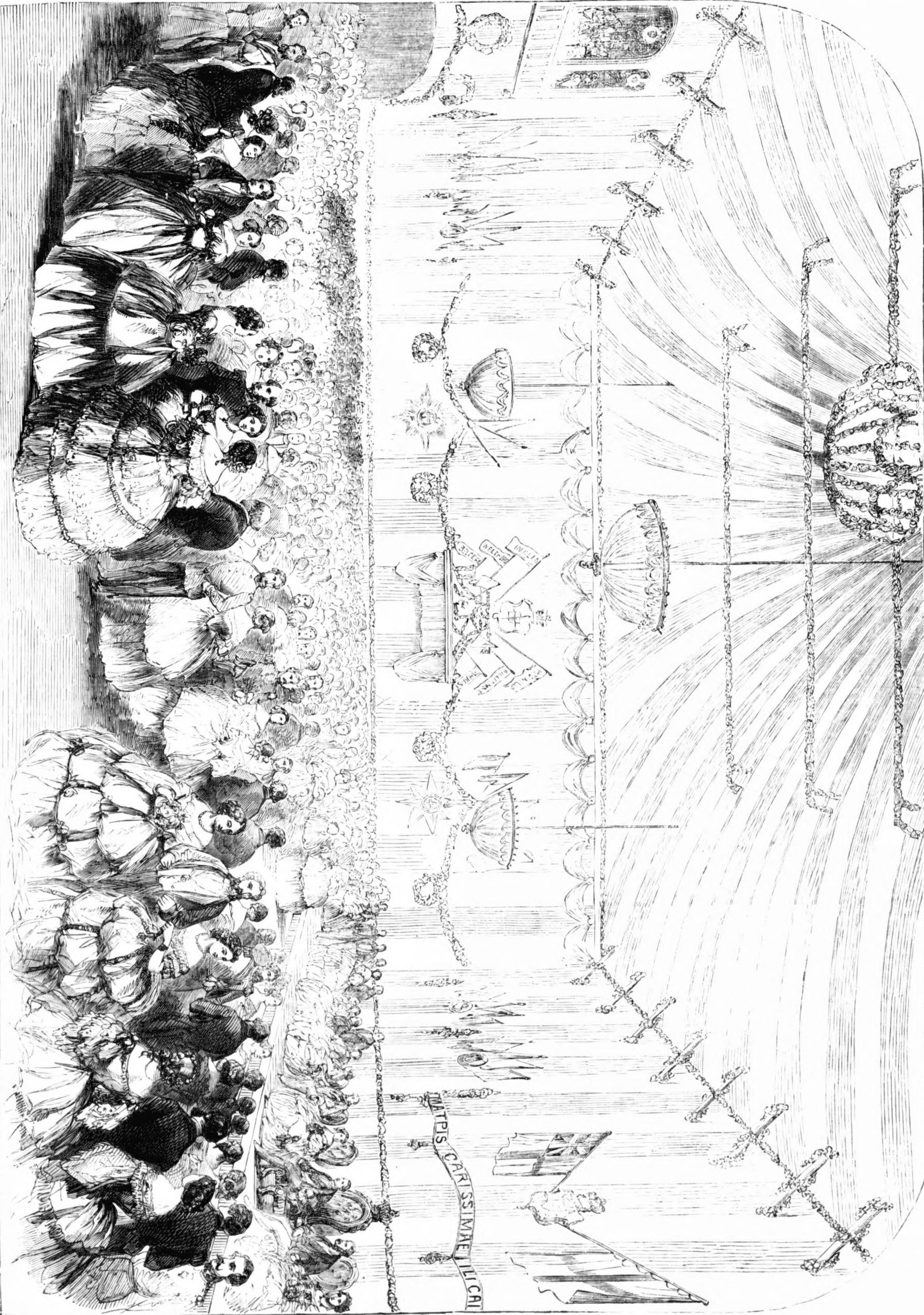
**MONTREAL.**  
The progress of the Prince of Wales through British America is so constantly recorded by the local journals that few people need remain unacquainted even with the particular articles of dress in which his Royal Highness appears on various occasions. Under these circumstances it will be scarcely necessary to do more than present our readers with an Engraving of the capital of Lower Canada; at the same time taking it for granted that they have, either from the reports of special correspondents or from voluminous quotations from the American newspapers, already become familiar with the addresses of corporate bodies, the reviews of volunteer corps, the deputations, the balls, the levées, and the illuminations with which the arrival of the Heir Apparent has been celebrated.

The island of Montreal, of which this city is the capital, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is about thirty-two miles long, and ten miles broad at the widest part, the country being generally level, except at the mountain, which rises on the north-west side of the town, and is watered by a number of small streams.

Perhaps the most prolific parts of the produce of the island are the apples and pears, which here grow in remarkable abundance, although the soil is well cultivated throughout.

The city of Montreal is built on the south side of the island, and on the site of an Indian village named Hochelaga, 140 miles S.W. of Quebec, and 600 miles from the sea. It is not only the principal city but the second port of Canada, being well situated for communication both with New York and Boston, and commanding the ordinary navigation from the Atlantic from its situation at the foot of the chain of canals which connect the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior with the river





BALL GIVEN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PROVINCE BUILDING, HALIFAX.—(SEE PAGE 128.)



the beautiful sleighs for which the city is noted. In common with many of the American cities, Montreal has suffered severely from the terrible conflagrations to which it has at various times been subject; in July, 1852, no fewer than 1108 houses were destroyed, and their value was computed at £340,816.

The commercial resources of the city are greatly facilitated by the railways which connect it with New York, Boston, Portland, and Quebec.

The climate of Montreal is extreme, the heat in summer often reaching to 96 deg. in the shade, while in winter the temperature will for some weeks be at zero or even 10 deg. below.

The population, which is about 70,000, consists of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION, TO GO FREE BY POST.  
3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.  
Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand.

It is necessary that Four Stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for single copies of the Paper. For two Copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

VOLS. I. TO X. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, in crimson cloth gilt, may be obtained at the Publishing Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand. Price of the Ten Vols., £4 1s. 6d.; or Single Vols., ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. each.

#### MAP OF EUROPE.

Persons desirous of possessing this NEW and well-executed MAP should immediately order it, to ensure a copy, through any Bookseller or News-agent, or direct from the PUBLISHER, Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand. Price, with a copy of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 6d., or free by post, 8d.

The PUBLISHER is prepared to exchange Purchasers' copies of this MAP, without delay, for copies tastefully coloured, mounted on canvas, and varnished, with roller and frame complete, price 3s. 6d. each.  
Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

### BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

THE Government appears to be so well satisfied with the results of Mr Cobden's commercial mission to Paris that (if the *Shipping Gazette* be well informed) another commercial man and senator is to be dispatched to Washington on a similar errand. Whether it be dignified or wise to supersede our resident Ministers in foreign countries in favour of some distinguished trader whenever a commercial question needs settlement is doubtful, we think; and still more so when the question involves considerations of high State policy. That men like Mr. Cobden should be consulted in free-trade difficulties, and men like Mr. Lindsay on matters affecting our mercantile marine, is not only expedient, but necessary, perhaps—first, because they represent enormous interests, and again because they are sure to throw some new or clear light upon a subject which has engrossed their studies and experience. But (it may be an old-fashioned prejudice) we should prefer to see even a simple commercial treaty concluded by her Majesty's Ministers, were it only to avoid such small and mistaken, but no less scandalous reflections as the mission of Mr. Cobden cannot fail to excite in the minds of the third Napoleon's courtiers. We need have no apprehension on that score in sending Mr. Lindsay on a diplomatic errand to a purely trading community like that of America. But our dissatisfaction is not quieted when we reflect that the question he is dispatched to arrange is not merely a mercantile one; otherwise, no better envoy could have been selected, perhaps. In it is involved difficulties which we should find very serious in a war with any nation in Europe.

Mr. Lindsay's first task, we are told, is to explain to the American Government 'the views of her Majesty's Ministers with reference to the existing navigation laws of the States, and their effect upon our own maritime commerce; and to enter upon negotiations for the opening of the American coasting trade to British shipping.' Judging by what we know of the commercial policy of America and the views of her mercantile men, we are not sanguine of the results of Mr. Lindsay's mission on this head. Those sharp traders, our American cousins, are not favourable to free trade; they do not see their way to reciprocity, save in the Canada market, in which the greater magnitude of their operations is supposed to give them an advantage, though our colonists doubtless profit too. The United States' shippers are not afraid of Canadian competitors; but they prefer to keep their coasting trade to themselves, rather than risk it for the enjoyment of the coasting trade of Great Britain. Probably they have good reasons for the preference, and we shall be surprised to hear that Mr. Lindsay has shaken them.

His efforts are not to end here, however. Our envoy is also to negotiate on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, and for "a more satisfactory adjustment of the law of each country in reference to collision"—to collisions at sea, that is. With regard to this point of the difficulty—mainly a legal one—we are more hopeful. All that is to be done is to adjust certain questions of liability for damage in collision between British and American ships, or rather for the extent of liability. But the belligerent-rights difficulty is much more serious. Let us recall the conditions on which it rests at present. The Treaty signed at Paris in 1856 by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, and Turkey, declared privateering abolished—an arrangement which was thought by many people in England not much to the advantage of this country. However, it is proper, no doubt, that the old marauding tastes bequeathed to us by our sea-roving ancestors, now not more diminished than the salt they infused into the whole blood of the nation, should be put down. We offer no argument in their favour, though to a merely savage instinct it appears squeamish, when you have resolved to slaughter your enemies and bring them to subjection, to spare by any means the goods through which they slaughter you. There is considerable refinement of idea in sparing Jean and his cargo of corn, while you blow Jacques to pieces, and all his accoutrements; especially as Jean takes the risk, and Jacques doesn't, being forced thereto by conscription. However, we know these sentiments are wrong, and what is more, they are not to the point at present. Europe declared that privateering had ceased, but it spoke for Europe only. America has its own views of the matter, and declares that, as far as she is concerned, the institution must remain. Of course an enlightened Republic cannot want for reasons to prop its policy, and America tenders this justification for retaining a privilege renounced by all the rest of the world. She has a small navy, to increase which to a scale commensurate with those of other nations would inno-

vate upon the principles of her Constitution, and would be intolerable to the people. Therefore she cannot afford to put off the strength which a system of privateering would give her in a war with a powerful adversary. The excuse is a good one. Nobody can doubt that the jealousies of sections in the United States render the formation of a large fleet impossible, apart from other considerations; and it is not to be expected that any country will voluntarily place her seaboard and her shipping at the mercy of any other nation that may find a quarrel with her. But this reason is not very deep, after all, it seems. America will agree to commission no more privateers if Europe will follow up her declaration against them by another by which all private property at sea shall enjoy immunity from capture. At the same time she resists the right of search. The "dodge" of this is plain at a glance. Already a European war confers an immense advantage on the shipping trade of America, as a neutral Power not at all likely to be involved—a state of things which our shipping merchants have some reason to complain of; but if we make this further concession without a well-established right of search (whatever that might be worth) we may by-and-by have the felicity of seeing the entire commerce of an enemy carried on in safety under the American flag.

Here is the rub. This is the little difficulty which Mr. Lindsay goes to Washington to arrange. We dare not hope that he will be successful; and, for our part, we would rather leave to America the immoral privilege of privateering than purchase its abandonment at the price she demands. Besides, we should like to know what security we should have for its abandonment after the price had been paid or the profit received. The political morality of America is not unclouded; necessity is strong; and war is a great abrogator of treaties. Let us suppose the alternative offered by America accepted: and, after she had enjoyed a monopoly of commerce by a European war, the brand thrown on her own shores. Is it not possible, with coalitions, and principles of non-intervention, and powerful and unscrupulous potentates to back her desperation, that privateers might swarm into her seas, after all? Or call them not privateers—call them volunteers; have them placed officially beneath the American flag, under certain conditions of pay and prize-money with which nobody could interfere. What then would America lose by the bargain? In exchange for solid advantages, ruinous to our own commerce and embarrassing to our wars, we should have the satisfaction of drawing fine diplomatic distinctions between fighting-ships and fighting-ships.

### SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

THE COURT has gone into mourning for the late Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, aunt to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE and PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM have accepted the invitation sent by the town of Stettin, and will be present at an entertainment to be offered to them on the 18th instant, on the return of their Royal Highnesses from the seaboard of Pomerania.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI have departed from London, Edinburgh, and other cities, during the past week.

THE CAMBRIDGE Independent suggests that, as the grain crops are so backward, partridge-shooting had better be postponed a week or two.

LORD CLYDE has left town for Vichy, the mineral waters there having been recommended to his Lordship as a restorative after the relaxing effects of his Indian campaign.

A PLAN is under consideration for a new street commencing from Coventry-street, passing south of Leicester-square, and in a south-east direction, and continuing along Orange-street at the back of the National Gallery, and in a line with King-William street.

THE SEASON OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY which lately closed has been the most successful on record. The receipts at the doors reached the very large sum of £1160. This is a considerable excess over the famous "Derby Day" year.

MR. THOMAS BRENTON, R.M., Boyle, died last week at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

THE UGLY and CUMBERSOME SHAKO now worn in the Army is to be superseded by a headpiece of a much lighter and somewhat more ornamental character, not unlike the large-peaked forage-caps worn by several of the volunteer rifle corps.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE died last week, aged seventy-six. The deceased Earl was Hereditary Standard-bearer of Scotland, and Marshal of the Royal Household there.

FRINCK ERNEST OF WURTEMBERG has just been married to a celebrated German singer named Natalie Frassin, the daughter of the director of the music at the Cassel Theatre.

THE PARIS *Figaro* states that the "Life of Julius Caesar," on which the Emperor of the French is now engaged, will be published in January next. His Majesty has just sent M. Emile Desjardins and M. Jacobs, the learned antiquarian writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to Rome, to search for new materials in the Vatican library.

MR. JESSE HARTLEY, the engineer of the Liverpool Docks, died last week at his house, Derby-road, Bootle.

"THE DUKE OF CHARTRES," says the *Espresso* of Turin, "has resigned the commission which he had accepted in the Sardinian army at the time of the war against Austria, on the ground that he cannot draw a sword against his relation, the King of Naples."

THE GOVERNMENT has rented a portion of the Victoria Hotel, Westminster, for the use of the India Board. The offices will be transferred in the course of September.

A PETITION has, it is said, been lodged against the recent return of Mr. Francis Macdonagh, Q. C., for Sligo.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD has issued a letter in which he says that, as the continuance of wet weather must now be regarded as one of the judgments of Almighty God, the prayer for fine weather should be read in all the churches. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates have followed the example.

THE HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE at Frankfurt has been engaged for the accommodation of her Majesty the Queen and her retinue on their progress to and from Gotha.

THE COUNTESS DE SAINT-MARSAULT, wife of the Prefect of the Seine and Oise, and one of the Princesses, Clothilde's Ladies of Honour, has just expired at Paris, after much suffering, from the effect of burns which she received last winter while endeavouring to save a lady whose dress had caught fire at a ball given by the Prefect.

CARDINAL WISEMAN has returned to London. His health has considerably improved.

AS DECAMPS, the celebrated French painter, was riding through the forest at Fontainebleau last week his horse took fright and brought its rider's head into such violent collision with the branch of a tree that the unfortunate gentleman died two hours after.

THE ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW at the Crystal Palace took place this week. Some splendid specimens of pigeons and rabbits were exhibited, and altogether the affair was highly successful.

MR. ALFRED WIGAN has become the lessee of the St. James's Theatre, and will commence management about Michaelmas.

MR. PERCY WYNHAM, a nephew of the late member, has been returned for West Cumberland without opposition. During the hon. gentleman's speech the floor of the hustings broke down, but, fortunately, without inflicting serious injury on any one.

THE NUMBER OF PETITIONS presented during the late Session reached the enormous amount of 24,264. The principal subject which has excited public interest has been church rates—5574 petitions, with 197,684 signatures attached, having been presented against abolition; and 5538 petitions, with 610,877 signatures, in favour of it.

MULTITUDES OF SWALLOWS have been observed hovering over the river, about the Lower Hope, during the last few days. The birds evidently contemplate migration much earlier than usual this year.

THE IRISH AUTHORITIES have issued a proclamation against the continuance of Donnybrook Fair.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has contradicted a report that he had resigned the superintendence of the Royal gun-factories.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'CONNELL, the youngest son of the great agitator, has been nominated to a commissionership of police, we hear. In this event there will be a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Tralee.

THE REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Incumbent of Ballisodare, fell dead in his pulpit on Sunday morning last. He was but thirty-one years of age.

THE SULTAN has sent the Grand Cross of Medjidie to Abd-el-Kader.

THE CONFIRMATION of the election of the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Montague Villiers (late Bishop of Carlisle) to the bishopric of Durham took place in York Minster on the 24th ult.

THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL SINGERS of both sexes now in Italy, says the *Trovedore* (an Italian journal), amounts to 1730. This aggregate is composed of 410 prima donnas, 330 tenors, 230 baritones, 160 basses, 50 buffos, &c. In addition to these, Italy has 1670 dancers, male and female.

THE GOVERNMENT having decided on strengthening the fortifications at the Island of St. Helena, and adding to the strength of the troops and native regiment garrisoning the island, arrangements have been completed for dispatching a body of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, together with nearly 200 other troops of the line, to that island.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, who has just returned from a flying visit to Switzerland, is shortly coming to England in his yacht the *Cassard*. It is said that the object of his journey is to study agriculture, and that he will visit several large farms incognito.

SO MANY PRIARS and CURATES have sought admission into the Garibaldian ranks that the pro-dictator Depretis has been compelled to form a special brigade of these sacred warriors, and accordingly he has named Don Paulo Sardo, a Benedictine, Colonel of the corps, who wear a sable uniform and give a solemn sanction to the cause.

PREPARATIONS are being made in the slip of Devonport dockyard from which the *Gibraltar* was recently launched to lay down the keel of the screw-steam-ship *Ocean* (101).

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF SCULPTURE has just been erected on the wall of the north aisle of the cathedral, Glasgow, opposite the south entrance, to the memory of the officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders who fell in the Crimea. The memorial has been erected by the regiment.

LETTERS FROM WIESBADEN report the meeting in that city of the Kings of Belgium and Holland. From these letters it would appear that the ill-feeling which has been supposed to possess these rival Sovereigns has altogether subsided.

A FESTIVAL has been held in New York in honour of Heenan. It was attended by fifty thousand people, and Heenan was presented with a purse containing a cheque for ten thousand dollars.

ONE OF THE CHIEF BAKERS OF DUBLIN has been prosecuted for baking on Sunday. The magistrates convicted in the statutable penalty, but mitigated it to a nominal sum, as it was the first prosecution in Dublin under the Act. They intimated, however, that they would enforce the full penalty on future occasions.

THE CHANNEL FLEET arrived a few days since at Milford Haven.

THE STRIKE OF THE COVENTRY WEAVERS is virtually at an end. After six weeks of standing out by operatives, numbering 18,000, the men are giving in in detail. The strike of the Nottingham lacemakers still holds out.

A MR. O'BRIEN, it is said, has been appointed diplomatic agent to try and stop the great massacre at Dahomy.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS was to have opened yesterday.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH was applied to a few days since to become a patron of the approaching musical festival in that city. His Lordship, however, adopted the course which he pursued when a similar appeal was made to him in 1857—that is to say, he sent a courteous refusal, alleging conscientious scruples.

WORKERS IN METAL are finding good uses for a new kind of bronze, made by melting together ten parts of aluminium with ninety of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearings of machinery. It is good, also, for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon.

AT ST. ALBANS a little girl has been fined sixpence for striking another little girl; but the expenses were ten shillings, which the magistrates directed to be paid within fourteen days, or the girl to be imprisoned for ten days in default.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

GENERALLY we talk about the weather when we have nothing else to talk about; but, if we think for a moment, we shall see that there is nothing that we are so deeply interested in now as the weather; for, in truth, the most tremendous consequences hang upon the weather which we may have during the next three weeks. If it should suddenly change, and during the month of September be warm and dry, or dry without being very warm, there will, I think, not be any very serious harm done. But an earthquake sweeping over Europe would not produce more disastrous results than a continuation of rain. That the farmers would lose their crops is certain; and of course, if that were all, the evil would be disastrous enough. But that would not be all; on the contrary, the immediate loss to the farmers would be the least part of the mischief. Merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers would suffer just as much as the farmers—nay, the last two classes much more. The farmers would lose the value of their crops, but, as they have been getting rich of late, they would probably be able to bear up against the loss. The manufacturers and merchants, too, are generally wealthy, and might tide over the crisis; but the artisans and labourers live from hand to mouth, and upon them the burden would press with the severest force. We have had such a long-continued succession of prosperous years that there are thousands of our countrymen who do not know what a season of severe distress is. They have never seen the streets of our manufacturing towns lined with starving artisans and their families, nor do they remember the monster meetings, the collisions with the military, and all the discontent and revolutionary frenzy of former times. Indeed, we have all of us got so accustomed to prosperity that we have begun to think that adversity and wide-spread distress can never come again. Well, perhaps, with their ancient force they will not come again. We have free trade now; the corn-markets of the world are open to us; and they, report says, are well stocked. But the corn-markets of the world cannot entirely fill up the gap which the loss of our home harvest would make. Bread, in spite of free trade, must rise to a very high figure; and, further, nothing, of course, could compensate for the abstraction from the national wealth of the entire produce of the earth in this country for a year. However, let us turn from this gloomy future, and still hope. A run westward has enabled me to get a glimpse of the corn-fields, and I have to report that the crops seem in the district through which I have passed to be very heavy, and they are much less "laid" than I expected to see. In many places the harvest has begun; but I think prematurely, for the corn looked very green. If I were a farmer I would not be in a hurry; the chances are, I think, in favour of waiting, and I would certainly adopt the plan which was recommended lately in the *Times*, of tying up the corn in smaller sheaves than usual, so as to allow the ears to blow about freely in the wind. Not only would they then dry more quickly when an interval of fine weather comes, but in long-continued wet they would not grow so soon. It is when corn gets massed together that it generates heat, and grows. I have hardly hinted at the political effects of a bad harvest; but let your readers remember the saying of Napoleon—that "All revolutions proceed from hunger primarily," and then reflect what would be the consequence, in the present state of Europe, of a wide-spread scarcity of food? Is it too much to say that the fate of thrones and dynasties hangs upon the weather?

LORD KINNARD has hitherto sat in the House of Peers, not as Baron Kinnaird, but as Baron Rossie, of Rossie, in the county of Perth: henceforth, however, he is to sit as Baron Kinnaird. And with this change, which is not of much value, comes another, which is:—Lord Kinnaird's peerage was confined to his male issue; but now, in default of male issue, it is to go to the brother. Lord Kinnaird had two sons, but one died in 1851, the other this year, and now Lord Kinnaird has no male issue; and hence, probably, this boon from the Crown. The heir presumptive is the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, M.P. for Perth, an active colleague of the Earl of Shaftesbury in all his philanthropic schemes, and, what is more profitable, an active partner in the



banking firm of Ransom, Bouverie, and Co. It has always appeared to me that these peerages are given away in a strange manner. The first peer, Lord Kinnaird, was called to the peerage of Scotland for his loyalty to the house of Stuart, a promotion both intelligible and proper. But why was the present Lord made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1831? and why is the little bustling M.P. for Perth to have a chance of a peerage? Can anybody report anything that Arthur Kinnaird has said or done worth a peerage? *Punch* laughed at the idea of Mr. Williams being a peer. If peerages were given as rewards of merit, as they ought to be, Mr. Kinnaird would have no more right to expect a peerage than Mr. Williams. Depend upon it, unless the peerage is to become contemptible, we must change all this.

If you wish to see the personification of your idea of Lever's daredevil, adventurous, rollicking, nothing-caring Irishmen you should go to Salisbury-street, Strand, and make the acquaintance of the "Garibaldi excursionists," as they call themselves, for whom some kind friends have provided a free passage, provisions, a uniform costume, "in order that they may recognise each other," and arms, "as the country is in a somewhat disturbed state." A finer body of men never was gathered together. They are already a thousand strong, and numbers are joining every day. When their strength is thirteen hundred, they intend weeding three hundred of the weakest and starting at once. They will probably go out in three divisions; steamers have been chartered to convey them, and all are looking forward to a pleasant trip. Between eight and nine thousand pounds have, it is said, been already subscribed for the excursion.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

##### THE MAGAZINES.

*Blackwood* opens this month with a sketch of the life and character of Sir Robert Peel—the great statesman, not the present Tamworth eccentric comedian—which is founded on the volume recently published by Sir Laurence Peel, and furnished with a running text of commentary from the old Tory point of view. Into the political discussion it is not necessary for us to enter, but those who have not read the book will glean from this sketch many interesting particulars of the man whose name is yet revered in nearly all classes of society, and whose portrait is said to outdo all others in popularity among the cottage homes of England. They will read of his morbid shyness and uncommunicativeness; of the manner in which when no sooner was a triumph won than he backed out of the front rank where he had jostled his followers to glory, and relapsed into the cold, dry, unimpassioned diplomatist; of his cold, caustic irony and grave satire; of his dread of bodily pain, to which, as often forbidding surgical researches into the cause of his accident, is perhaps to be attributed his death. The reviewer's work in this article is well and generously done, and shows how great a change has come over the spirit of *Blackwood* since the days when a political opponent, even though in his grave, would not have been mentioned in the pages of the magazine without ribald howls and foulmouthed abuse. *Au reste*, the September number bears certain evidences of the time of year at which it was put together, and smacks somewhat of grouse-shooting contributors absent from their post, and a forlorn editor reduced to hunting the pigeon-holes of his desk for a "copy" which had been allowed to accumulate. There is a pretty little Italian story, "The Romance of Agostini," and a very dry paper on "King Arthur and his Round Table," a subject which has been dreadfully overdone within the last few months, and of which we now hope to have heard the last for some time. Better is an article called "Great Wits, Head Wits," in which the theory propounded in a recent French book, written by a Dr. Moreau—that all illustrious men are to a certain extent insane, and that genius is due to nervous disease, being only another form of that abnormal condition of the nervous centres which elsewhere manifests itself as epilepsy, monomania, or idiocy—is treated in a very clever and very humorous manner. An article on "The Tower of London" is perfectly guide-bookish in the severity of its style and the triteness of its information, but is relieved by a very pretty simile between the old fortress and the late Duke of Wellington, its Constable, which is prettily conceived and carried out.

The sketch of the reign of George III. with which the new number of the *Cornhill* commences is decidedly the best of the series of lectures on the Georges, and, as a literary composition, is probably not to be surpassed for its polished sarcasm and its homely, tender pathos. One is in doubt which to admire most—the vivid and unsparring manner in which the dull, dreary, mutton-eating, virtuous life of the thick-headed old King and his Court is painted, or the beautiful picture of the blind old Monarch praying, in a lucid interval, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him or give him resignation to bear it. Our sympathies go with this last, and we must even be content to be regarded with grim cynicism by the smart and practical Saturday Reviewer who scoffs at "sentimental writing," as we own the influence of the picture, and the skill of its painter. "Framley Parsonage" does not improve. It is undeniably clever, but cold, hard, and glittering, and utterly wanting in any blood and marrow. The outer crust of the drama's personage is there skilfully enough depicted, but nothing more; and all the little intrigues of the political and newspaper people, of which so much is made, are wearying in the extreme. There is a curious article on "Thieves and Thieving," in which the subject is handled in a novel and interesting manner, and which would have been all the better for the omission of a page or so of thieve-slang, which has been given again and again, and is not amusing at last. Falling back upon our old stock of complimentary adjectives, we can only iterate that Mr. Sala's essays on Hogarth are continued in their usual strain of clear, sharp, trenchant criticism, observant humour, and kindly life-knowledge, but we can pay this writer a special compliment on the warm and generous manner in which he has in this chapter made a stand for the honour and good name of the theatrical profession, in doing which he certainly has not followed the suit of the great trumpet call which now so pointedly influences his writings. An interesting paper on the Drizzes and the Maronites; a clever, thoughtful essay on "Luxury," a continuation of Mr. Ruskin's peculiar theories of political economy (in which the theory of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market receives special castigation); a poor set of verses called "Fate and a Heart," and a rather weak "Roundabout Paper," complete the contents of the number.

The editor of *Macmillan*, well known as an elegant writer and erudite scholar, scarcely seems to be doing himself justice recently. His essay on the "Life and Poetry of Shelley," in the new number, contains merely average criticism, and so far as fact is concerned, tells us nothing but what we have lately learnt from the "Shelley Memorials," or Mr. Trelawny's book, and more recently still, from Mr. Peacock's Shelley papers published in *Fraser*. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is a best when the collegiate portion of the hero's experience is narrated. When the writer drifts away, as he is now frequently doing, into Tom's love passages, and when, as we foresee, he finds the necessity of marrying Tom and his friend Hardy, the story is less interesting, and written with less vigour and originality. Mr. Henry Kingsley makes his first appearance as a reviewer in a very genial and pleasant notice of certain sporting books; and Miss Muloch contributes a few verses—"At the Seaside"—which, though unpretending enough, are, we make bold to say, better than many in the volume of her collected poems. So much cannot certainly be said for some very limping hexameters called "Priam and Hecuba." The volunteering cause receives good assistance at the hands of Mr. Martineau in an able and manly article, "Volunteering—Past and Present," and an old *Blackwood* contributor, Mr. George Cupples, of "Green Head" celebrity, commences a legendary story with the strange title "Elope-Jock, and the Weird of Wanton Weeks." A paper called "Hints on Proposals" is decidedly below the average standard of the contributions to *Macmillan*.

The other magazines will be noticed next week.

A curious pamphlet, by the Rev. William Buchanan, late editor of the *Edinburgh Daily Courier*, has reached us. This production, written in bad English and worse taste, is divisible into two parts. In the first, the reverend politician, assuming a tone in imitation of

"Junius," discharges no end of satire upon the proprietors of the *Courant* for discharging him; the second part is an advertisement of his political principles, evidently issued with an eye to a new editorial appointment. Mr. Buchanan ought to know, however, that two qualities are indispensable in an editor—command of temper, and acquaintance with the English language. This pamphlet proves that he possesses neither; and he has thus only succeeded in justifying the dismissal of which he complains so bitterly.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

TRAGEDY seems thoroughly in the ascendant just now, and "periwig-pated fellows" are indulging their lungs not only at the East-end but at the West-end. Two Macbeths are in the field—Mr. Barry Sullivan at the St. James's, and Mr. James Anderson at the Princess's. Both these gentlemen are too well known to render further criticism necessary. Both are of the florid school; and, if Mr. Anderson is not now so legitimate an actor as when he was with Mr. Macready at Covent Garden, it is probably not only because he lacks the tutoring hand of the retired master, but because the taste of the public has, to a certain extent, become vitiated, and prefers loud lungs to intelligent brains. Mr. Anderson is assisted by Miss Elsworth, a discriminating and painstaking actress.

A little adaptation by Mr. Montagu Williams, called "A Fair Exchange," which has been produced at the OLYMPIC, though slight in itself, serves for the display of Miss Louise Keeley's charming piquancy and admirable training.

Mr. Alfred Wigan has become the lessee of the St. James's.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the arrangements of the British Museum has been published. The special mission of the committee was

To inquire how far and in what way it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of science and art.

The evidence taken was almost unanimous against the removal of the natural history collections, which are the most numerous visited. The report asserts the necessity of retaining these different collections in connection with the library; should they be removed, the purchase of a special library of reference would be indispensable. The estimates of the expense of the construction of a new Natural History Museum and the transfer of the collections to it are given. Three sites have been proposed—one a portion of the land in the neighbourhood of Kensington belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; the second, the present site of Burlington House; the third, a plot of ground near Victoria-street, Westminster.

In addition to the expense of the building (some £600,000), the formation of a special library of reference for the natural-history collections would cost about £30,000, and the addition of all new works would be constantly required. The nation would have to support two librarians and a double staff of attendants. As to the building, according to the system of arranging the collections as approved by Professor Owen, who states that "varieties are now as important as species," and that all comparisons are best made by "stuffed specimens," the edifice would cover ten acres, if containing galleries on one floor; if on two floors, five acres. With this eminent exception, all the other scientific naturalists who have been examined, including the present keepers of all the departments, think that an exhibition on so large a scale would be needlessly bewildering and fatiguing to the public and be an impediment to the studies of the scientific visitor. They therefore recommend a limited, though liberal, exhibition of the collections, on the principle of arrangement technically described as "typical." The Committee recommend the adoption of the more limited kind of exhibition in preference to the more extended method recommended by Professor Owen.

The Committee report in favour of the removal of ethnographical collections. "Great additional space would be required, if it be intended that the British Museum should be the depository of a complete ethnographical collection, and it is probable that a more suitable receptacle might be found for it elsewhere."

As to British and medieval collections, illustrating events of history, the progress of art, or the manners and customs and mental culture of various nations, the evidence has been most conflicting. "But, having considered the arguments on both sides of this question, your Committee would observe that the British Museum is a repository in which objects of historical or archaeological interest ought to find a place without limitation to any particular time or country."

The report continues:—

Your Committee, in contemplating an extension of the Museum, have been disposed, in the Natural-History Department, in consequence of the gradual but constant increase referred to, to allow for space likely to be required within a moderate period of time; but in the case of the Department of Antiquities, from not being able to form any idea of the character of the accessions that may eventually accrue, and, consequently, of the nature of the galleries and of the light that may be required, your Committee would suggest that, while ample space should be secured for future extension, buildings should not be constructed with a view to the future, but for the present, and always on such a plan as would admit of easy, cheap, and systematic extension.

The total amount of space, therefore, which would be required, so far as an accurate estimate has been laid before your Committee, is 81,268 superficial feet. To this must be added the unascertained space required, as before mentioned, for the Department of Zoology and for the studies and working-rooms which have been recommended. On the other hand, 10,000 feet would have to be deducted if the ethnographical collection should be removed. At the same time it is obvious that the total area thus required need not be all on one floor.

Whether such space can, with due regard to economy, be obtained in connection with the British Museum?

It appears from a former portion of this report that the ground immediately surrounding the Museum, within the adjacent streets on the east, west, and north sides, comprises altogether about 5½ acres, valued by Mr. Smirke at about £210,000. As the proprietary interest in all this ground belongs to a single owner, your Committee are of opinion that it would be a convenient, and possibly even a profitable, arrangement for the State at once to purchase that interest, and to receive the rents of the lessees in return for the capital invested. The State would then have the power, whenever any further extension of the Museum became necessary, to obtain possession of such of the Houses as might best suit the purpose in view.

A convenient site for the Prints and Drawings Department would, in the opinion of your Committee, be provided by the suggested acquisition of additional ground on the north side.

The plans of Mr. Smirke, Professor Maskelyne, and Mr. Oldfield are adverted to:—

Your Committee have reason to think that if any of these plans were adopted, involving the purchase of not more than two acres of land, with the requisite buildings and alterations, the cost would not exceed £300,000. If, however, only this limited portion of land should be at once required, it is probable that the price of what remains would be enhanced. If the whole were to be purchased, as your Committee have already recommended, the cost above stated would be of course increased.

From a full consideration of the evidence adduced, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that sufficient reason has not been assigned for the removal of any part of the valuable collections now in the Museum, except that of ethnography, and the portraits and drawings, as previously recommended.

The conclusion of the Committee is decidedly against the proposal for giving lectures in the Museum.

HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The *Gazette* officially states that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to George William Fox, Baron Kinnaird, by the name, style, and title of Baron Kinnaird of Ross, with remainder in default of heirs male to his brother, the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, and his heirs. The dignity of Knight has been conferred on Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Principal Secretary to the Government of New South Wales. Major-General Douglas is appointed Governor of Jersey; and Sir Charles McCarthy Governor of

#### Literature.

*Essays.* By the late GEORGE BRIMLEY, M.A., Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by William George Clark, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. Second Edition. Macmillan and Co. 1860.

"To the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., the Editor inscribes this Memorial of their common Friend." This dedication is followed by a very short memoir, to which succeed the "Essays," which are chiefly criticisms on Tennyson, Wordsworth, Coventry Patmore, and others. As to the memoir, we have a slight fault to find. "He is buried in the new Cemetery at Cambridge. On the foot of the cross that marks his resting-place is inscribed a text, of which the especial appropriateness and significance are known only to those who watched by his deathbed: Mercy and Truth are met together." Perhaps there is a fault with us, rather than with Mr. Clark, but it certainly seems to our judgment that it is in bad taste to hint this "special significance" at all, and then leave it in the clouds. There was no need for mentioning it at all.

With respect to the general contents of the book, we give them, once more, what they have already received a hundred times, the most cordial and respectful praise; and may add that we should be glad to believe that such criticism was likely to be still more extensively read. In so far, however, as Mr. Brimley's criticism turns upon life and conduct it bears traces of a career and an outlook upon human things narrowed, as his necessarily was, by illness and circumstance. The reasons, for instance, for the incompleteness of such poetry and "romance" of married life as we possess were not far to seek; but that short distance it was not allotted to him to go; and he did not go, and did not see. The rhapsody about the "romance of life" not being over (Mr. Brimley maintains it is not) with marriage is very juvenile writing, notwithstanding Mr. Brimley's age when he died. In any ordinary sense of the word, "romance" is, commonly, over at marriage. It was competent to Mr. Brimley to show, if it needed showing, that something better than romance remained to beautify and sanctify existence; and if he had attempted this he would have struck against the reasons which make a satisfactory poetry of wedlock impossible at present. About love and courtship all the world (where literature is a power) are agreed; but in approaching the subject of marriage the poet approaches dogmatic questions, which endanger, in proportion as he hears them, his universality. Whether types which the poet could use, consistently with faithfulness to his gift, are as common as Mr. Brimley seemed to suppose is a question; about the saddest, perhaps, that could be asked.

This suggestion concerning the poetry, or rather concerning a poetry, of wedlock is, we think, the solitary thing in Mr. Brimley's *Remains* which could originate discussion. The essays on "Westward Ho!" and "Comte's Positive Philosophy" should never have been reprinted. They are both, the latter especially, below the occasion.

*Seamanship and its Associated Duties in the Royal Navy.* By Lieutenant A. H. ALSTON, R.N. Together with a Treatise on Nautical Surveying, for the Use of Officers on General Service. With 200 Illustrations. Routledge and Co.

We are not nautical. We know nothing about seamanship. We do not know whether Lieutenant Alston is correct or not when he instructs his reader, in a case of "Parrel of maintop-sail-yard gone; before the wind," to "haul taut both clewlines and top-sails to steady the yard, and see that the braces bear an equal strain," and so forth. But we have no doubt he is; for the manner in which he has written this book so satisfies us that he understands his business that we should feel quite comfortable in a storm in any vessel which he commanded. The "Introduction" is a remarkable piece of writing; and we cannot better give a rough idea of it than by saying that the name of Charles Kingsley at the end of it would not have surprised us. We cordially agree with the author that a "counterpoise" is needed to that too common one-sided morality which would unman our English youth by only allowing them, under doubtful toleration, to obey some of their very noblest instincts; which offers no encouragement to their young enthusiasm; and which withholds from them the arguments in favour of a military life, and the incentives to its adoption, which are found in it as a school of ennobling self-sacrifice, and of all those heroic virtues which the world in every age has revered. Lieutenant Alston considers it part of the duty of an officer "heartily to recognise and provide for those capacities of enjoyment in his men which find expression in such common things as 'beer and skittles,' but which nature will resist every attempt to repress." And the worst fault we can find with his treatment of other common things is that, in quoting George Herbert, he errs, as thus:—

Who sweeps a room but for thy sake  
Makes it and the sweeper fine.

This is too bad. George Herbert really wrote, as we remember him—

A servant, with this clause,  
Makes drudgery divine—  
Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,  
Makes that and th' action fine.

But never mind. The book is a thorough good one.

*A Guide to the Isle of Wight, its Approaches and Places of Resort.* With numerous Walks, Drives, and Excursions, and a General Synopsis of its Topography, Agriculture, Products, and Manufactures, Local Affairs (Civil and Religious), Antiquities, Architecture, History, Geology, Zoology, and Botany. By the Rev. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A., and Eminent Local Naturalists. Stanford.

*The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Western Railway.* Including the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and Chester and Holyhead Lines, and Isle of Man. By GEORGE MEASON. Embellished with 350 Engravings. (Published under the special authority of the Directors.) Richard Griffin and Co.

It is not new to the readers of the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* that we have a weakness for guide-books—thinking them a class of books peculiarly capable of affording that "instruction, combined with entertainment," which is, popularly speaking, a "desideratum." Of these two, that of Mr. Venables, done in an elaborate and scholarly manner, is almost a library book, and the worst fault we have been able to find in it is that the preface (which nobody is forced to read) contains a sentence exactly twenty-three lines long. It has, however, the rare merit of containing a capital index. In the historical part of the book there is an anecdote from Stow, which, as Mrs. Gamp would say, is "quite apperopo" of our present invasion panic. About the year 1404 a French fleet arrived off the island, demanding a subsidy "in the name of King Richard and Queen Isabella." The islanders replied that "Richard was long since dead, and his Queen sent back to her native land; but that, if they had any desire to assert that demand by force of arms, they had full leave to land without molestation, and have six hours to refresh themselves; after which the islanders would meet them in the field." So spirited an answer, we are told, daunted the French commander, and he withdrew, without accepting the challenge. *On n'est pas plus poli.* We can suggest no improvement upon this, except, in case of invasion, a free pass to London and a dinner at the Crystal Palace.

Mr. George Meason's "Great Western Guide-book" contains over a thousand pages of letterpress, with plenty of woodcuts, and is lighter, easier reading than the volume just noticed. We have thoroughly enjoyed skimming it over, and recommend it both to stay-at-homes and travellers. The two hundred pages of advertisements are, in our eyes, an additional recommendation. We would rather read a puff of the Eureka shirt or the patent Kamptulicon than half the books printed.

Mr. Meason has issued, under the same official auspices, Guide-books of the Bristol and Exeter, North and South Devon, Cornwall and South Wales, and Caledonian, Lancaster and Carlisle, and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railways, with which we need not deal separately. They have similar characteristics, and we give them a similar recommendation.



## THE MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

CONSIDERABLE mystery seems to shroud the recent meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Toeplitz, and, although it was busily disseminated that this beautiful Bohemian retreat, with its gardens and hot springs, would be the scene of some important diplomatic arrangements, but little seems to have transpired. Late last month Count Rechberg had addressed a circular to the Austrian Ambassadors at the various Courts, sending them information respecting the object of this interview. From this circular it appeared that the Emperor had expressed a wish to confer with the Prince, not only on the general state of Europe, but especially on the German question. It was hoped also that "a cordial understanding" upon the Syrian and Italian questions would result from the conference.

It was also believed that an improvement in the inefficient organization of the Federal army would be one of the questions discussed; but as the Austrian representative at the Diet had opposed the Prussian plan, by instructions from Vienna, the hope of any change in the German military system had to be abandoned. It would appear that no treaty or convention of any kind was entered into between the two

Powers, and that the meeting will have no effect in the internal policy of either State. The interview took place at the hotel of the Prince de Ligne.

## THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ABEIH, NEAR DEIR-EL-KAMAR.

THE atrocities which have recently taken place in Syria have received still further confirmation, and, so far from their having been exaggerated by report, a story is being revealed exhibiting one of the most terrible records of bloodthirsty cruelty which any age has witnessed. The attack upon Deir-el-Kamar is one of the last acts which those fiends of Druses have perpetrated, and its details are as revolting as were those of the massacres in India.

This place (Deir-el-Kamar) is the ancient capital of the Lebanon, containing a population of about 11,000; and at Abeih, which is close by, is situated the American College represented in our Engraving. Mr. Bird, the American missionary, had received a message from the people of two neighbouring villages entreating him to go to their relief, and bring them into Deir-el-Kamar for security. To effect this he imme-

diately went to the commander of the troops and asked him for an escort, which he at last obtained, though with great difficulty. It was scarcely more than an hour after his leaving that the Druses came down upon the place, but the Christians defended themselves as well as the nature of their position would allow, and seventy or eighty of the enemy were killed. The next day the Druses appeared again, and Mr. Bird, who had succeeded in re-entering the town, went to visit the Druse chiefs to induce them to come to terms of peace. This was apparently agreed to, but they still insisted on entering the town for the sake of plunder, and several murders were committed, especially in the suburbs, where no Christian was safe.

After the massacres of Zaleh, however, the Druses determined to turn again upon Deir-el-Kamar; and the wretched people had begun to make such preparations as they could effect to defend themselves, when the Governor, who had 700 troops within call, insisted upon their giving up their arms, at the same time telling them they had nothing to fear, and refusing to grant them an escort to Beyrout. After making them place their valuables in the Serai, he collected men, women, and children within its walls, assuming their protection. In the morning the Druses



INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA AT TOEPLITZ.

collected round the town; a consultation took place between one of their chiefs and the Governor, by means of an interpreter, the result of which was imminent, for in a few moments the gate was thrown open and the horrible work of slaughter commenced—the soldiers co-operating. Language utterly fails to convey any adequate description of the horrors of that fearful day. "I have had," says Mr. Graham, in his letter to Lord Dufferin, "a vivid description of the whole scene from some dozens of women who were there. They have told me how, before their very face, they have seen husband, father, brothers, and children cut to pieces; how, in trying to save the life of a child, they have been knocked down and the child torn from them and cut to pieces, and the pieces thrown in their face; how they had been insulted by the Turkish soldiery; and how, in their way down to the sea, the Druses had robbed them of everything they possessed. And it must be remembered that there were people at Deir-el-Kamar who were very wealthy and lived in well-built and comfortable houses—people who had been well educated and used to luxury, and now have to beg their bread."

It is said that the number of victims in this diabolical butchery amounted to 2000. The Pacha reached Deir-el-Kamar the day after the slaughter.

The American College, our Engraving of which is taken from a photograph by Mr. Graham, is situated at Abeih on a height between Deir-el-Kamar and the sea, and near it stands the house of the Sheik of the village, who was so sensible of the devotion of the Americans, and their great moral influence in the country, that he assisted their escape, not without considerable personal danger to himself.

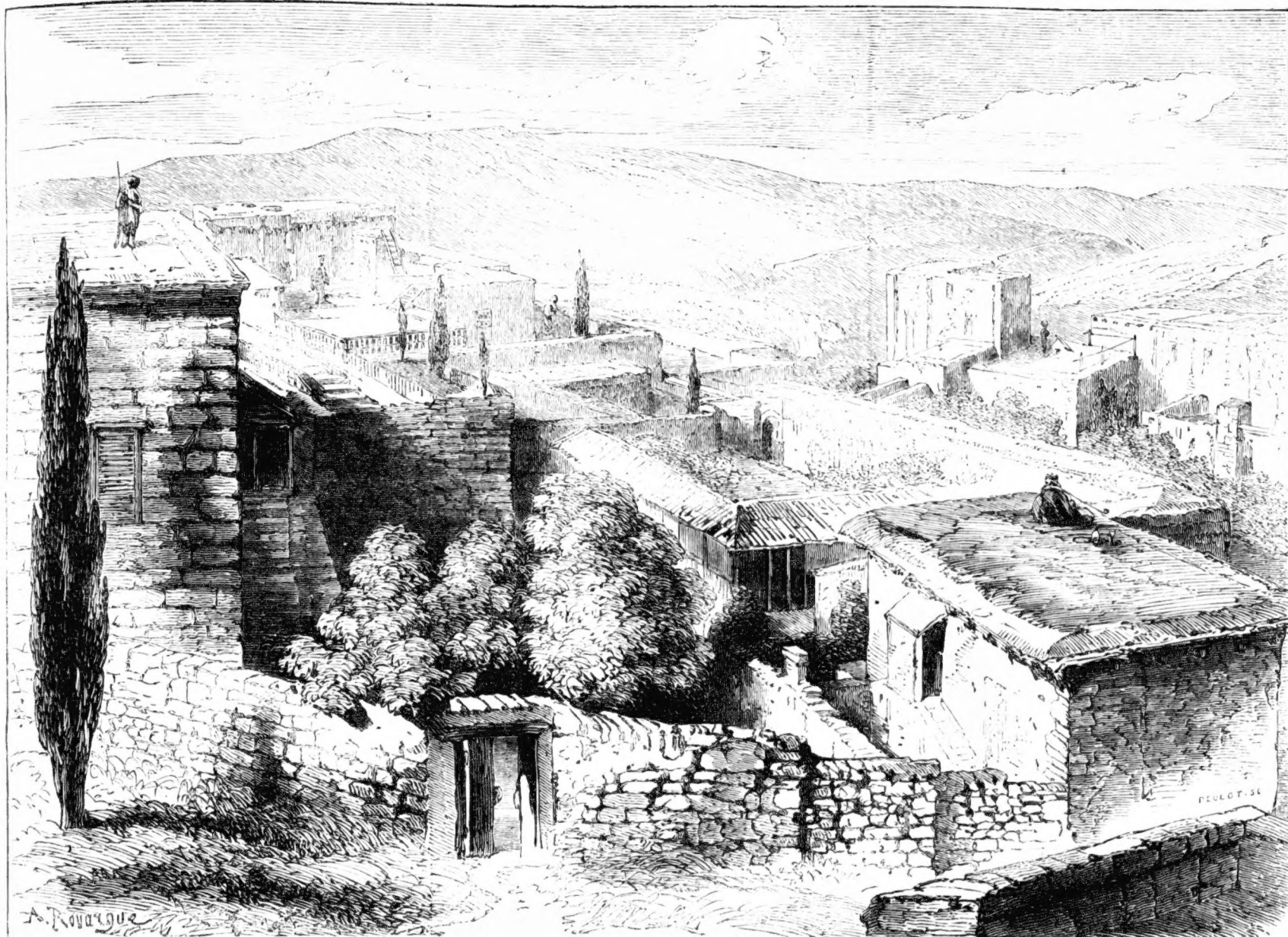
It is difficult to prevent a feeling of revenge coming over us when we hear of these atrocious cruelties; but already it is said that the arrival of Fuad Pacha at Damascus has dispirited the murderers, who are busily engaged in swearing away each other's lives. Meanwhile, a great effect has been produced upon the people by the refusal of Fuad Pacha to communicate with any of the civil officers, confining his attention to the military commanders and the brave Abd-el-Kader, who with his Algerines has done good service in the late terrible occurrences.

## FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

A new kind of silk for dresses, just introduced in Paris, has become extremely fashionable. It is called "soie à double face"—the two sides being quite different the one from the other. This new silk is made in every variety of colour, and frequently one side is striped or sprigged, and the other plain. In making up these silks there is great scope for the exercise of taste, and, in the hands of a skilful dressmaker, the different sides of these silks may be most effectively disposed. If, for example, the silk be black on one side, and striped black and green on the other, the lower skirt may be made with the plain side and the upper skirt with the striped side outward. The revers of the sleeves may be made of the striped side of the silk. These silks à double face are also much employed for making cloaks, pelisses, &c.

Silk dresses are for the most part made with flounces. They are frequently edged and headed with narrow ruffles of silk with cut edges. The high corsage suisse is fashionable, and its effect is becoming and showy. It is made of silk of two different shades of the same





THE OUTBREAK IN SYRIA.—THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ABEIH, NEAR DEIR-EL-KAMAR.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. GRAHAM.)

colour. The upper part should be of the lighter hue, and the lower part or plastron of the darker. For the narrow ruche which edges the plastron both shades should be employed. The trimming of the sleeves must always correspond with that of the skirt.

For robes de chambre skirts with paletot corsages of piqué, or even thin cashmere, are very generally adopted. Maize colour trimmed with black soutache is extremely pretty. The skirt may be soutached in pyramidal designs, rising to the edge of the paletot.

In bonnets there is little or no variation since last month. Hats for the country are either of straw or leghorn. Our Illustrations (figs. 1 and 2) show the most fashionable shapes and styles of trimming.

Paletots, cloaks, and pelisses of cashmere or cloth of light texture

have been very generally worn during the past month, and will be found to be not only convenient but almost indispensable at the seaside and in the country. They are made in various styles. That shown in our Illustration (fig. 3) is one of the most novel and elegant of the present season.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of maize-coloured piqué, figured with small sprigs. A par-dessus pelisse of grey cashmere. It has wide hanging sleeves, and a square neckpiece trimmed with quillings of grey cashmere, edged with piping of blue silk. Hat of white straw, trimmed with blue velvet and a long ostrich feather. The back hair is confined in a net of blue velvet. Collar and under-sleeves of plain muslin.

Fig 2. Dress for the Country.—Jupe of grey and narrow-striped mohair, trimmed with three bands of narrow taffety. Upper jupe of plain grey silk, gathered up at each side by brides of maroon-coloured passementerie. A paletot corsage, trimmed with maroon-coloured taffety, and buttons of the same colour. The sleeves are partially shaped to the elbow, and have pointed revers trimmed with buttons. Collar and under-sleeves of batiste. Necktie of maroon silk. A Louis Quinze hat of leghorn, the brim lined and edged with black velvet, and on one side a long white ostrich feather spotted with black.

Fig. 3.—Robe of grenadine, the ground light grey, figured with groseille-coloured sprigs. At the bottom of the skirt there are two quilled flounces, edged with groseille, and headed by a broad band of



FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.



silk of the same colour. On the band there are two rows of narrow black velvet. The corsage is plain and high. Wide bell sleeves, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. A broad centre of the same material as the dress, and edged with grosgrain silk, is fastened on one side of the waist. Bonnet of black crin, trimmed with maize-coloured silk and black velvet. On one side there is an ornament composed of maize-coloured passementerie and broad fringe, having the appearance of a long feather. The under-trimming is composed of black lace, wheat-ears, and heath. Strings of maize-coloured and black ribbon. Collar and sleeves of embroidered muslin.

Fig. 4.—Robe of light green barège. The skirt has three flounces, surmounted by a bouillon with a double heading. The corsage is open in front, with revers. The sleeves are trimmed with three frills, headed by a bouillon chemisette of plaited muslin and embroidered collar. Under-sleeves to correspond. Bonnet of black blonde and lace, trimmed with pink roses.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE last item of operatic news is to the effect that Signor Mario has signed an engagement with Mr. E. T. Smith. This may be the case, but we believe it is at least equally certain that he signed a fresh engagement, at the end of the season just concluded, with Mr. Gye.

At the Floral Hall, Mr. Alfred Mellon, following the excellent example set by the late M. Jullien, occasionally devotes the first part of his concerts to the works of some classical composer. Last Saturday was a Mendelssohn night, when the programme included the so-called Italian symphony, of which the last movement was encored; the beautiful finale to "Loreley" (given for the first time in England last season at one of the concerts of the Vocal Association), in which the soprano part was remarkably well sung by Mdlle. Parepa; a pianoforte concerto, with Mr. George Russell as soloist; and an air from "The Son and Stranger" (the little opera written by Mendelssohn to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his parents' marriage), which was creditably performed by Mr. Wilby Cooper.

A quantity of new dance music has been produced at the Floral Hall, much of which has a military character, or at least military titles. Thus there is a lively "Rifle Galop," by H. Farmer, in which the orchestra have to shout "hurrah!" (a performance demanding no inconsiderable amount of animal spirits, especially as the said shout is in no way suggested by the music); and a polka, by Calcott, named after the "Artists' Corps," to which valiant company about half of the Covent Garden band belong. Let these admirable instrumentalists fight together as well as they play together—let their execution in the field be anything like what it is in the orchestra, and their enemies will fall before them like one man. "The Artists' Corps Polka" (which we have not heard) was to have been performed for the first time at a semi-military concert given in honour of the volunteer movement and for the special benefit of the band of the said "corps." This company was, we believe, founded by artists of the brush; but the artists of the fiddle and the bow (or "artists," as most of our contemporaries think fit to call them) seem now to form the majority of its members.

We must not forget that Private Mellon has been wielding the bâton (Field Marshal in the orchestra—Full Private in the Rifles!) over one of his own compositions—a new waltz, named (as all waltzes should be) after a young lady, and not after a ferocious Muscovite republican like Mr. Alexander Herzen. What can there be in republicanism, and, above all, in Russian republicanism, that suggests waltzing? The memory of Colonel Pestal, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1825, has been more damaged by an unscrupulous London music publisher, who connected his name with a rapid waltz-tune, than by all the sneers and misrepresentations directed against him by Russian absolutists. Prince Galitzin has behaved better to Mr. Herzen, the waltz named after him being, at least, a waltz of some beauty and some character. Now the Prince has given us a quadrille (performed for the first time last week at the Floral Hall) which is founded on Russian melodies and entitled the "Ogareff." Mr. Ogareff being another republican, also (what is far more important) a poet, and a co-operator of Mr. Herzen in the publication of the Russian journal, of Paternoster-row, known as the *Kolokol*, or "Bell."

But to return to Private Mellon. His Isabella waltz, then, is a very charming waltz, and an honour to the young lady after whom it is named. The new cornet-player, too, of Private Mellon's band has brought out a polka which gives the new cornet-player an opportunity of bringing out some difficult and distressingly loud passages. This is called, with some propriety, "The Whirlwind Polka," and when Mr. Levy is playing it we expect every moment that he will blow his own head off.

Finally, we "assisted" one night at the far end of the performance of a quadrille, in which the music of the last figure appeared to have been twisted out of the magnificent march in the "Prophète." One of Handel's oratorios is announced for next week. Let us hope that no attempt will be made to convert any of its choruses into galopades.

As to the vexed question of the Floral Hall's special adaptability for musical performances, we can safely say that it is far superior in that respect to all other glass buildings that we know of—such, for instance, as the Crystal Palace, or the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. The waves of sonority, however, are not sufficiently compressed by walls of glass, which, moreover, have the disadvantage of letting in a considerable amount of sound—that is to say, noise—from the outside. During the recent tolerably successful imitation of a deluge the clatter on the roof has been like the rattling of small shot, and occasionally like the roll of a score of drums. Such an accompaniment, not having been devised by the composer, nor calculated upon by the conductor, nor in any way taken into account by the singer, is sure to produce a bad effect, especially with an air that commences piano-like "Casta diva." There are portions of "Norma" in which the tattooing of the rain upon the roof would not be quite so much out of place; but it does not (as Mdlle. Parepa we are sure will testify) suit "Casta diva" at all.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.—In an article on the Syrian question in the *Debats*, M. Saint Marc Girardin makes the following suggestion:—"According to the old public law of Europe, when it was desired to neutralise an important fortress or town, a garrison composed of soldiers of a neutral State was placed in it. They were usually Swiss troops, because Switzerland was the State the neutrality of which was most completely recognised. We have now in Europe several neutral States—Switzerland, Belgium, Greece. We have also States which, without being neutral, inspire no jealousy—Bavaria, Spain, Holland. If the great Powers mistrust each other, why should not the life and security of the Christian population of the Lebanon and of Syria be placed under the guidance of European troops borrowed from those neutral or inoffensive States, and fed and paid by the country the tranquillity of which they would insure? The best system of government for Syria and for the Lebanon is a good military police. Without that all is vain, all is perilous, everything reopens the career to Musulman barbarism."

THE POPE'S OWN.—The turning-point in the fortunes of the Irish crusaders has not yet arrived, and matters are altogether looking as dismal as when the brigade first set foot on the soil of Italy. One Denis O'Keefe, smarting under his manifold wrongs, has addressed the following from a prison in Spoleto to an official in that town:—"Dear Sir,—I approach you with this memorial on behalf of myself and about ninety others, all British subjects, in prison in this town, confined in the citadel for refusing to sign the oath of allegiance to his Holiness for four years. We are badly situated in every way, not having proper food and huddled together on some dirty straw. We are closely confined, having two guards placed over us night and day, which prevents us from getting a clean sheet of paper to address you. Dear Sir, we are ignorant of the length of time we are to be here, and we now claim protection as British subjects from you, hoping you will exert your influence to have us released immediately, and sent home. We are now fifteen days in prison, and have suffered greatly in health from such close confinement."

THE ARMY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—Major-General Eyre has issued the following order relative to the respect to be shown by the troops to the officers and men of volunteer corps:—"The Major-General desires that all non-commissioned officers and soldiers salute officers of volunteers dressed in uniform. Guards are to get under arms whenever armed parties of volunteers, marching in usual military order, approach their posts. To armed parties commanded by officers, guards and sentries are to present arms. Parties with side arms are to be considered as armed parties."

#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A STRONG body of the Royal Arsenal Volunteers at Woolwich mustered on Saturday, at three o'clock, for the purpose of a general inspection by Viscount Sydney. His Lordship complimented the men on their patriotism, and their heroic indifference to wet weather.

Captain Marston reviewed the 5th Surrey Volunteers on Friday last in the market-place, Reigate.

The volunteers of Stradbroke and Rottesdale were reviewed in Oakly Park, and afterwards entertained at dinner by Sir E. Kerrison, M.P.

The ladies of Nottingham have raised a subscription for the purchase of silver bugles, one of which is to be presented to the nine companies of volunteers belonging to the town.

The Holbeach Volunteer Corps assembled for ball practice a few days ago, when the result was most satisfactory, the number of points obtained by the three successful competitors being 30, 19, and 18. The average number of each member was 15½.

Great preparations are in progress for the review that is to take place at Gloucester on the 19th of September. At least eighty corps are expected to be present. The Duke of Beaufort has intimated his intention of "franking" the Badminton troop to and from Gloucester on the occasion.

Under the superintendence of Captain Hornby, R.N. (the Earl of Derby's representative), the arrangements for the Knowsley review have been completed.

Vigorous exertions are being made to render the Hightown shooting-ground a model establishment. Already they have erected fifteen perfect ranges, from 300 to 1100 yards in length, and they purpose erecting fifteen more. The terms for the privilege of practising at Hightown have been arranged on a very liberal scale. Honorary members pay £2 2s. per annum; honorary effective members (that is, persons connected with any corps) pay £1 ls. only. Members of the 2nd battalion pay 10s. 6d. per annum.

On Saturday last the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Volunteer Rifle Corps assembled to celebrate the opening of their rifle range and butt in the fields of Child's-hill, about two miles from the Regent's Park. The butt is 50 feet wide, has two 12-foot wings, and is 40 feet in height. The range is 600 yards.

Last week the 1st and 3rd companies of the Isle of Wight Volunteers were presented by the ladies of Ryde with silver bugles.

The volunteers of Plymouth and Devonport were last week reviewed by Colonel M'Murdo. It rained heavily the whole time, but the men went through their various exercises with creditable ease and steadiness.

The 10th (Chichester) Sussex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Raikes, were paraded last week in the Priory Park for the inspection of Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. In the course of the afternoon Sergeant-Major Pratt (10th Sussex Rifle Volunteers), in the presence of Sir John Lawrence, presented Sergeant Barnes, of the 51st Regiment, with a silver-mounted walking-cane, in acknowledgment of his kindness in teaching him "to be a soldier."

A large and influential public meeting was lately held at Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a volunteer rifle corps for that town and district. The proposition was carried by a large majority. It was resolved to call the corps "The Airedale Rifle Corps," and about fifty men have given in their names for enrolment.

The 1st South Hants Artillery Corps assembled at Woolston on Saturday afternoon, and placed their guns in position in a battery they have erected on a piece of ground the use of which has been kindly granted them by Mr. H. Buchan, of Southampton.

On the same day the 1st battalion of Lancashire Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield, which for the last month had been encamped at Blundell Sands, Crosby, near Liverpool, received orders to break up the camp and return to quarters. The novelty of "striking the tents" attracted a large number of spectators.

A rifle contest took place on Saturday last in Sussex, on land the property of and kindly lent by Mr. Eliot Macnaghten. The prizes were two silver cups, and the competitors members of various volunteer corps—West Kent, Middlesex, Queen's Westminsters, Cambridge University, Surrey, and Sussex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hillyard, of the 3rd Kent Corps. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the shooting was, on the whole, satisfactory. The cups were won by Captain Rucker and Private Hackett, of the 1st Kent Battalion. The ranges shot at were 200, 300, and 400 yards.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT MILFORD HAVEN.

THE *Great Eastern* steam-ship arrived at Milford Haven on Sunday evening at six o'clock, having left New York on the 16th and Halifax at two p.m. on the 19th ult. Her arrival created much excitement, and her reception was a most enthusiastic one, the officers and men of the Channel Fleet being very demonstrative. Her departure from New York attracted no great amount of attention, and during her voyage no incident occurred worthy of particular mention. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Halifax in forty-five hours, the shortest, we believe, on record, and the weather being calm no assistance was derived from her sails. From the official report it appears that the average speed of the vessel over the whole voyage was nearly fourteen knots an hour.

On Saturday last a meeting was held in the grand saloon, when Captain W. Morris, R.N., proposed, and Judge Hastings seconded, the adoption of a congratulatory address to Captain Vine Hall on the successful conclusion of the voyage, to which the gallant captain returned a suitable reply.

The *Great Eastern* will undertake another voyage to the United States in the month of October.

ST. SWITHIN DEFIED.—There is now before the Academy of Sciences at Paris "a wonderful invention" of Mons. Helvetius Otto, of Leipsic, by which he promises to "ensure fine weather." He erects a platform at a considerable height in the air, on which he places a "propeller," or huge bellows, worked by steam. With these bellows, which are "very powerful," he blows away the clouds as they gather; and, as rain comes from the clouds, it must necessarily follow that where clouds are not allowed to gather there can be no rain. He maintains that if a certain number of his "rain-propellers" or "pluvifers," as he has named them, are placed at intervals over the city, he can provide for the inhabitants a continuance of fine weather, and a certain protection from sudden showers and muddy streets, so long the terror of fair pedestrians. The poor inhabitants of adjoining towns would be to be pitied.

THE FRENCH IN TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Some months ago an agreement was entered into between the Porte and a French company by which the latter obtained absolute control and superintendence over all the lighthouses in the Ottoman dominions for a long term of years. This subject has been treated as a simple commercial concession from the Porte to the company. Its political significance was, however, too obvious to permit of its being passed over in silence. Accordingly, Sir Henry Bulwer strongly represented the impropriety of the proceeding to Adli Pasha, the acting Grand Vizier, and insisted on some modification of the terms of the convention. The result has been that, after much discussion, M. de Lavalette has consented to certain alterations being made. The most important of these are, that, without disturbing the pecuniary arrangement between the Porte and the company, a mixed commission shall be invested with a power of general supervision, and that the convention shall become void in the event of a war between France and England. It is also provided that on certain terms the Porte shall be at liberty to put an end to the contract."

HOW SHIPS ARE BURNT AT SEA.—Of the numerous missing ships many, it is believed at Lloyd's, were destroyed by fire at sea through the ignition of lucifer-matches or some other combustible goods which had been shipped on board. Two instances of lucifer-matches spontaneously igniting were reported at Lloyd's on Saturday. The ship *Piel*, loading for Havannah, in St. George's Dock, Liverpool, was discovered on Friday to be on fire. It was traced to a case of lucifer-matches that had been surreptitiously shipped on board. The case, in a state of ignition, was got up and thrown overboard. Another instance of the dangerous character of such shipments took place at Fresh Wharf, London-bridge. A case intended for one of the steamers loading at the wharf was being carried down from a cart, when it fell on the ground and instantly burst into flames. The case proved to contain lucifers and congreves.

#### CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A TRIAL of some political interest has just been submitted to the Civil Tribunal of Clermont (Oise). The late Marquis de Villette, a very wealthy nobleman of ancient family, who died on the 3rd of June of last year, left a will, dated the 8th of April preceding, thus conceived:—"I, Charles Villette, Marquis de Villette, die in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. I institute for my universal legatee my dear old friend the Count of Dreux-Brézé, Bishop of Moulins. In case he will not, or cannot, receive my legacy, I institute for my universal legatee my dear cousin, M. Léon Cordier de Montreuil." After some bequests to servants, the testator said:—"All the articles of furniture and the works of art in my chateau of Villette shall not be sold, but are to remain as they are now placed as long as the chateau shall be in the hands of my universal legatee. This collection is the work of three generations." By a codicil dated the 27th of May he substituted M. Alfred de Montreuil for M. Léon de Montreuil, the former being the son of the latter. The action brought before the tribunal was instituted by M. Alfred de Montreuil, and the object of it was to have the will declared invalid on the ground that the bequest made by it to the Bishop of Moulins was not meant for the Prelate personally, but was intended to be handed over by him to the Count de Chambord, and that a bequest of that kind is expressly prohibited by the French law. Supposing the will to be declared invalid, M. A. de Montreuil maintained that the codicil was still good, and that, consequently, the property of the testator, estimated at not less than 4,000,000*fr.*, came to him.

To make out that the Bishop of Moulins was only, in the testator's intention, a trustee for Count de Chambord, the following facts were stated:—"The late Marquis always entertained an attachment to the elder branch of the Bourbon family, and he even adopted as his motto *Toujours fidele, toujours fidele!* The revolution of 1830 increased rather than diminished that attachment. The death of the Duke de Bourbon just after that event produced a profound impression on his mind, and he was always convinced that it was caused by crime, not by suicide. On the arrest of the Duchess de Berri, he offered himself as a hostage for her, and wrote letters to her and other members of the family, expressing unbending devotedness. One of these letters was thus conceived:—"Disgusted with mankind on account of the crime of 1830, I intended to offer my services to their Majesties. But of what use would an humble subject have been? I retired to private life, blessing and adoring always the successor of our Kings. He fills all my thoughts; all my affection is fixed on him. He is my life! The Queen alone is higher than he!" In 1836 he consulted an eminent Judge—M. Berard-Desglajoux—as to whether he could not leave his fortune to the Count de Chambord; but he was told that the Count, being excluded from France by a law of 1832, was incapable of inheriting, and that to leave the fortune to another, in trust for him, would be invalid. Notwithstanding, he drew up in that year a will, in which, after saying—"I declare, on my soul and conscience, that the Prince de Condé did not commit suicide, and that his death is the result of a crime," he added—"I die in endeavouring to execute the intention of the Prince de Condé, which was well known to me, of leaving his property to the Duke de Bordeaux and to his sister Mademoiselle. In consequence, in dying, I supplicate H.R.H. Henry of France to accept the offer which I make of all my real and personal property existing at my death." Annexed to this will was a letter to the Duke de Bordeaux, which terminated thus:—"I have no children; I leave a little property; deign to accept the offer of it. Oh, do not reject this respectful supplication!" Subsequently he wrote to M. Berard-Desglajoux to say that, in order to cause his property to reach the Duke de Bordeaux, he had by a new will left it to one of his relatives, who would fulfil his intentions, and had at the same time made a second will, explaining what he wished. In 1840 he went to Goritz, and in an interview with the Count de Chambord begged him to accept his fortune, to which his Royal Highness consented. He afterwards wrote to the Prince:—"I have no children, Monseigneur, and I am therefore able to offer you the mite of a faithful subject. I made my will in 1836, but I feared that it would not be accepted by you. I have, therefore, made two wills—one being, on account of the revolutionary acts, a trusteeship," &c. In subsequent years numerous letters passed between him and the exiled Royal family, all expressing his intention to leave the property to the Prince. In 1849 and 1850 all his friends knew of his intention to leave the property to the Prince, and one of them wrote him letters in which his Royal Highness was spoken of as "the future owner of the Chateau of Villette." The testator, moreover, manifested great pleasure on learning that bequests had been made to the Prince by Mdlle. Du Cayla and Count de Talaru—a proof that his intention remained unchanged. In 1857 he consulted M. de Royer, then Procureur-General, as to whether he could not leave his property to the Prince; and that gentleman in answer sent him the law of 1832, which declares Charles X. and his descendants for ever excluded from France, and that they cannot "possess or acquire any property, real or personal, in the country." He subsequently consulted other lawyers, and, though they told him the bequest which he contemplated was illegal, he persisted in making it. He at length informed a friend that he had resolved on selecting the Bishop of Moulins as trustee for the Prince, and the friend said to him, "That will be a very bad choice. The devotedness of the Dreux-Brézé family to the elder branch is well known, and everybody will suspect that a legacy to one of them is not real." Finally, the draught of a letter written under his dictation to the Bishop had been found, saying, "I institute you, Monseigneur, my universal legatee, because you know my intention to have my fortune go to the Count de Chambord. It is a trusteeship which I confide to your friendship and uprightness. I beg General de la Rochejaquelein to present to you this letter, to thank you from the tomb for the mission you will fulfil."

From all these facts, M. Marie, the counsel of the plaintiff, contended that there was no doubt whatever that the testator had left his property to the Bishop of Moulins in trust for the Count de Chambord; and he then entered into a long argument for the purpose of showing that trusteeships are prohibited by law, and that they have been repeatedly set aside by the Courts.

M. Berryer pleaded for the Bishop of Moulins. After complaining, with some severity, of M. de Montreuil for attempting to disturb the will, the learned gentleman proceeded to contend that even supposing the Marquis de Villette had at one time intended to leave his property to the Count de Chambord, he, being of a very changeable character, and finding, besides, the legal obstacles which existed to such a bequest, had come to the resolution to make the Prelate his legatee. In proof of this, he read several letters from the Marquis to the Bishop, one being thus conceived:—"If you go to Paris, my dear Bishop, you will come and repose in my hermitage, which is yours. You know that I have left all to you by my will, and that will I now renew. I had at one time given it to your beloved brother, but as he is dead, and you succeed him, it is to you, Count de Dreux-Brézé, Bishop of Moulins, whom I institute sole heir of all my property, real and personal. By you, at least, my worship for my Princes and for the august Maria Theresia of France will be shared." On the legal point of the question the learned gentleman contended that the law of 1832 declaring the descendants of Charles X. incapable of holding property in France was a mere political measure never intended to be seriously acted on; and the proof of this was that the Count de Chambord actually possessed real property in France, and had several times pleaded before the Courts.

The Tribunal, in a judgment of great length, decided that, though the Marquis de Villette had undoubtedly for many years entertained the intention of leaving his property to the Count de Chambord, there was no legal proof that when he made the will in favour of the Bishop of Moulins he had not completely abandoned that intention from the conviction that the bequest to the Prince would be illegal; and it said, too, that the various circumstances mentioned did not prove that the Bishop had received the property on condition of transmitting it to his Royal Highness. The Tribunal accordingly rejected the action of M. de Montreuil.

THE PRISONER HOLDEN was executed at Omaha on Monday for the murder of Constable McClelland.



DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Sunday morning a fire took place in Long-acre of more formidable character even than those we had to report last week. St. Martin's Hall and the palatial coach-factory adjoining have been utterly destroyed, and many houses in the neighbourhood more or less injured. The coach-factory was situated at the corner of the junction of Long-acre and Endell-street, the back portion of the premises abutting on Wilson-street, and in height was upwards of 100 feet, with a frontage of nearly 180 feet. The basement was used as a workshop for the wheelers, smiths, and other workmen engaged in the heavier operations of the trade, and also contained the tools and instruments appertaining to those departments. The ground floor was devoted to finish carriages, and above this was a balcony, ascended by a spiral staircase, around which were also arranged carriages in different stages of completion, there being both on the ground floor and on the balcony a considerable number in stock. Above this floor was the carriage-makers' and body-makers' loft; above this a woodlath, and again above this the painting and trimming department, the latter containing a considerable amount of turpentine, varnishes, and other inflammable materials.

Within a very few minutes of the discovery the fire-engines arrived in rapid succession, and a plentiful supply of water was procured. The engine of Messrs. Combe and Delafeld and eight other engines, including the powerful steam fire-engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, were at one time throwing tremendous volumes of water upon the building. Gradually, however, the flames spread from one department to another until the whole of the upper portion of the premises was enveloped in flame, shooting and roaring through the windows high into the air, attracting an immense mob of spectators from all quarters of the metropolis. So vast, indeed, was the mob as to require quite an army of police to keep it in anything like order. Fortunately the whole of the valuable carriages on the lower floor were removed before the flames could injure them.

From the upper portion of this building the flames spread to the roof of St. Martin's Hall, and, despite the exertions of the firemen, gained entire possession of the concert-room, completely destroying it, as well as the fine organ by which it was adorned. The fire was not entirely subdued till eleven o'clock.

There seems not the least doubt that the fire commenced either in the painting-rooms on the upper floor of Messrs. Kesterton, the coach and carriage builders, or in the varnishing-houses of the same range of premises, from the spontaneous ignition of some oily rags used in drying up the oils spilt in the preparation of the different paints.

A lamentable accident occurred to a fireman named Purdow. While standing under one of the galleries a portion of it fell upon him, partially burying him under the fragments, and while in this position a mass of melted lead poured from above upon his face and neck, severely burning him. One of his hands was also injured.

From particulars furnished by the surveyors to the different fire-offices it appears that there was only the sum of £500 effected in the Sun Fire-office on the hall, and £8500 on the stock; and there was another item of £6000 insured in another office. There was an insurance on the contents of Messrs. Kesterton of another £5000 in the Sun Fire-office, and a sum of £4000 on the building; there was also an insurance of £5000 in another office; and an insurance of £350 was effected on the workmen's tools.

At the time of the outbreak Mr. Hullah was at Hythe, in Kent. It is to be regretted that the loss this gentleman suffered is much more than the amount of the insurance effected.

LAW AND CRIME.

A CHILD MURDER, perpetrated under peculiar circumstances, is reported as having taken place at Glasgow. An infant aged two years was decoyed by a young man of twenty to the bank of the Clyde, and there deliberately stripped of his clothes, for the purpose of robbery. The child cried during the operation, whereupon the thief pushed him into the stream, and there held him down with a stick until the deed was complete. No less than four persons witnessed the murder, but they were all at too great a distance to interfere, three of them being on the opposite side of the river. Leaving the body, the young murderer walked off with the clothes, and met the child's mother, who at once recognised the articles. He coolly told her that the infant was drowned, but at first denied the commission of the crime. He afterwards remarked, "I know I shall be hanged." He is a dull, obtuse youth, of doubtful sanity, on which point a question will probably be raised at his trial. We may expect the usual testimony of medical men in favour of exculpating the prisoner upon this special ground. Without entering into the question in this particular case, we may be allowed to remark that our lawyers in old days had a somewhat more reasonable system of dealing with this question than many moderns misled by false humanity and by medical crotchets. With them it was not the question whether a murderer was in possession of sound faculties at the moment of the commission of his crime, but simply whether he was sane enough to know that he was doing wrong. Hereby they narrowed the question considerably and put it upon its proper basis. Medically speaking, Earl Ferrers was mad enough for a lunatic asylum, but he was hanged nevertheless. The sister of one of our most beloved authors is known in a fit of delirium to have killed her own mother, and yet she lived peacefully for her brother many years after. By the present plan Ferrers and Miss L.—might alike have been "detained during her Majesty's pleasure," the injustice being equal in the two cases. "Homicidal mania" has a very scientific sound; but it happens to be just the identical disorder for which the wisdom of ages has prescribed a gibbet and a rope. If the prescription be useful at all, homicidal mania is the exact disease which it is intended to stop. To hang an unreasoning, furious maniac would be simple brutality; but, on the other hand, if a murderer is to be acquitted for not being so wise as other folks, who, because they happen to be wiser, abstain from murder, the sooner the absurdity of pretending to punish the crime be abolished the better.

A highly respectable middle-aged gentleman summoned an omnibus-conductor for using insolent language. The complainant, a person of weight and substance, descending from outside the vehicle, jumped from the conductor's footboard to the bottom step, causing such a jolt as nearly to shake the driver from his seat. The driver called out to the conductor, "Hallo, Bill! What the—something—are you at behind?" The conductor told him he ought to know better than to dismount in that way, upon which the middle-aged gentleman became indignant, and accused his interlocutor of "impudence." Upon the hearing of the case the following dialogue took place in complainant's examination by defendant's attorney, Mr. Beard:—

Mr. Beard—Must it not have been said to have stepped from the monkey-board to the step below, instead of jumping—being of such immense weight?

Complainant—You mentioned my immense weight once before; it is a sign you want something to talk about. Your questions are nonsensical.

Mr. Beard—I thank you, sir; the Court will judge of that. This is not the first complaint made by you, I think?

Complainant—I brought an action once against the company; if that is what you mean, why not say so, and anything else you mean?

Mr. Beard—I will, then; it is this—that your misbehaviour here is an example of your probable manner to the conductor.

Complainant—I did not want his gratuitous impudence, and I consider what he said was wilful misbehaviour.

Mr. Mansfield—Have you any witness, sir?

Complainant—No; I have been foreman of a grand jury twice in seven years, and consider a witness, in this case, unnecessary.

The magistrate dismissed the charge as frivolous, and ordered complainant to pay all costs, amounting to 30s. Complainant declared he considered the decision an encouragement to conductors to insult the public, and announced his intention of giving 10s. to the poor-box. He, however, received his change out of two sovereigns, and left the court. Can this have been the identical "party" sketched in last week's *Punch* as the bus-conductor's idea of the "Emperor of Rooster"? Or is he simply one of the numerous class of irascible middle-aged gentlemen of whom it appears impracticable for any omnibus to travel far without conveying a specimen?

A man and woman were charged with stealing a "valuable" child. This curious qualification of an infant appears to be based upon the fact that the child was rendered profitable to its parents by reason of its being accustomed to sing in public for remuneration. Upon evidence it appeared that the female was a professional swindler, in the habit of obtaining lodgings and credit by pretending, among other things, to be a lady of title and the niece of Lord Palmerston. She had been tracked and finally hunted down in the most persevering manner by one of her dupes, on whom she endeavoured to revenge herself by aspersing the character of her establishment. She is at present remanded for further evidence.

POLICE.

COOL ROBBERY.—Robert Balders, who stood remanded on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the person of George Parker, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday week, on the occasion of the Foresters' visit to that place, was again brought up.

The prosecutor visited the Crystal Palace, and, while passing up one of the staircases in a dense crowd, the prisoner deliberately snatched his watch from his waistcoat-pocket, and handed it to a confederate. When taken before the magistrate he pleaded "Guilty" to the offence, and was remanded in the hope that the watch would be forthcoming, but the prisoner persisted in saying the person he handed it to was a perfect stranger.

He was committed for three months to the House of Correction.

A VERY HASTY ACQUAINTANCE.—Sarah Gillard, a respectable-dressed woman, was charged with having annoyed and abused Police-constable Clarke, 171 D. Complainant gave evidence as to the annoyance caused to him by the prisoner at twelve o'clock the previous night, and said that she had been following him about.

Prisoner—Oh, George! how can you say so? You know I only left my situation three weeks ago.

Mr. Secker (to complainant)—What do you know of the prisoner?

Complainant—I unfortunately formed a hasty acquaintance with her two years back, and that resulted in the birth of a child. I supported it up to the period of its death, and I don't see why I should now be subjected to the woman interfering with me as she does while I am on duty.

King, 76 D, said that he heard the prisoner say to complainant in Blandford-street, "You thought I should not find you, I suppose, as you have shifted your beat."

Mr. Secker gave her to understand that she was not justified in acting in the way she had, and ordered her to find one surety in £5 for keeping the peace towards complainant for the next three months.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE BY A GIRL.—Eliza Sylvester, about fourteen, recently an inmate of Limehouse Workhouse, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing five shillings from her master, Mr. Marriott, of Greenwich.

The evidence was of an extraordinary character. The prisoner had been taken into the service of the prosecutor from the workhouse, and, during the absence of her master and mistress from home, she entered their back room and took the money from a cash-box. The theft was discovered, and on being accused of it the prisoner denied it, but after receiving a promise of forgiveness, if she confessed to her guilt, she did so. No further notice was taken of the matter at this time, but on the following morning, after being repeatedly spoken to and making no reply, she produced a written paper setting forth that, in consequence of her wickedness in having stolen the money, the Almighty had suddenly deprived her both of the power of speech and hearing; and during the remainder of the day she continued her communications with her mistress by the same means. In the evening Mr. Baxendale, a gentleman connected with a society for the rescue of females, was consulted in the matter, and on his recommendation the prisoner was conveyed to a medical man, she continuing to assume the double infiction during the whole time. On arriving at the surgery of a medical man near the police court a blister was applied to the back of her neck, and, after suffering the pain thus occasioned with some fortitude, she exhibited signs of hearing, but her tongue was altogether mute. Feeling convinced that the prisoner was practising a deception, prosecutor gave her into custody for the robbery, and it was not until she was threatened by Mr. Inspector Mott to be placed in a dark cell for the night that she spoke, when she commenced crying, and asked the inspector not to do so.

In answer to the magistrate the prisoner now said she was very sorry.

The magistrate said the prisoner having made a confession of the robbery under a promise of forgiveness, the charge of felony could not be further pressed against her. She had, however, deprived herself of a good situation, and the chance of raising herself from a state of pauperism. He should now order her discharge, and she would be taken back to the Union.

The prisoner, who had exhibited great stubbornness throughout the hearing, was then taken charge of by the officer from the Limehouse Union.

MR. BABBAGE AND THE ORGAN NUISANCE.—Domenico Beltoni, an Italian organ-player, was brought charged with having annoyed Mr. Chas. Babbage, mathematical professor.

Mr. Babbage stated that on Saturday afternoon last he was disturbed by the prisoner playing an organ three doors from his (complainant's) dwelling. He went out and desired him to go away, when he ceased for a short time, and then recommenced playing.

Mr. Secker—Were you disturbed in your ordinary occupation?

Mr. Babbage—Most decidedly, Sir.

By Mr. Rice (defendant's attorney)—The prisoner was three doors from me when I first heard and saw him. I spoke to him in English. I don't know whether he understood what I said. The house was near Foley-place, at which he was given into custody. I had followed him about a mile and a half, and the time I occupied in doing so was perhaps an hour.

Mr. Rice—I contend, Sir, on the part of the prisoner, that Mr. Babbage has not made out his case. He did not, as he spoke in English, make this poor foreigner understand properly that he was to leave, and neither did he assign illness or other reasonable cause.

Mr. Babbage—He disturbed me in my studies.

Mr. Secker said it did not appear that any reason should be expressed to a street musician why he should be ordered away. He was bound to go upon the complaint of a housekeeper who was annoyed and disturbed. Mr. Babbage was no doubt at the period in question engaged in scientific matters of an important nature, and which required the closest attention.

Mr. Babbage—The inhabitants of two or three houses near to me encourage these street musicians, and at ten o'clock at night, a few hours after the prisoner was locked up, I was again annoyed in my studies by a hurdy-gurdy-player, who was also encouraged by the parties alluded to. I was then employed upon a subject of great importance and difficulty for the Admiralty, in connection with the Navy of the country.

Mr. Secker said that complainant was no doubt entitled to the peaceful occupation of his home; and so far as he (the magistrate) was concerned he should have the protection he properly claimed and required from annoyance in the exercise of his calling. It was not to be endured that neighbours should continue to encourage street musicians for the sole purpose, as it seemed to be, of preventing complainant from studying in his own house; and if they persisted in it they would, perhaps, find that they were liable to an indictment for assisting and abetting in the nuisance. It was very doubtful whether the prisoner, under the circumstances, ought to have been pursued and given into custody after the playing had ceased; and he should, therefore, discharge him, with a warning that, upon a repetition of the annoyance, he would not escape without punishment.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—A young woman, named Eliza Gleister, aged nineteen, destroyed her life by poison a few days since. The deceased had resided in Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, for about a month with a man named Whitney. They passed as man and wife. Wedding-cards had been sent out by them. On the day of the suicide deceased called on her sister in a state of great agitation, bringing with her a letter which she (deceased) had taken from her servant, who was on the way to the post-office with it. Mr. Whitney had given the girl the letter to post. It was addressed to his wife in America, and contained a promise to be "home" in a fortnight. Returning home, the unfortunate young woman sent the servant for some poisonous powder sold to kill vermin, and, mixing it in a cup, swallowed it. The vermin-powder was composed principally of strychnine, and its effects were fatal in a very few minutes. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

OWING to the unfavourable accounts which continue to reach us from nearly all parts of the United Kingdom in reference to the crops, the unseasonable state of the weather, and the prospect of heavy shipments of gold to purchase foreign corn, all national resources have been very flat this week, and prices have been with difficulty supported. The transactions, both for money and time, have been much restricted, and most parties are preparing for a higher range in the value of money. Fortunately, the position of the Bank of England has been somewhat strengthened during the last three weeks; but one thing is evident, viz., that unless we have a steady improvement in the weather, a large portion of the crops will be lost.

Consols for Money have been done at 94 3/4, Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95 1/4; Long Annuities, 1855, 161; India Five per Cents, 104 1/2; Ditto, Debentures, 95 1/2; Ditto, Bonds, 4s. to 8s. 6d.; Bank stock has marked 254 to 255; India stock, 216; Four per Cent. Kupfer Paper, 78; Five per Cent. Ditto, 95 to 96; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 101 1/2.

We have very little change to notice in the value of money. The applications to the Bank have been tolerably numerous, and in the open market the rates have varied as follows:—

Short bills	3 1/2 to 4
Three months' bills	4 to 4 1/2
Six "	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Four "	4 3/4 to 5
The total imports of bullion have amounted to about £430,000. The bulk has been disposed of for the Continent, but about £50,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank.	
The annexed figures show the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 25, current year:—	
Bank of England	£22,039,933
Private banks	3,469,683
Joint-stock banks	2,994,615
Scott. and	4,039,695
Ireland	5,203,192
Total	£38,837,638

Compared with the corresponding period in 1859, these figures show an increase in the total circulation of £161,416.

Most Foreign Securities have continued very flat, but, in a comparative sense, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations.—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 91; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; New Grenada Active, 16; Ditto, Deferred, 5; Feruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, Unbarren, 8 1/2; Turkey, 6 1/2; Russian, 10 1/2; Prussian, 10 1/2; Spanish Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, Passive, 23; Ditto, Certificates, 51; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 74; Ditto, New, 60; Turkish Four per Cents, 100; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in steady request, and prices, generally, have ruled firm.—Australia have marked 65; Bank of London, 54; City, 63; Commercial of London, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 23; London and Westminster, 58; National Provincial of England, 58; Ditto, New, 28; Oriental, 43; and Union of Australia, 47.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1850, 112; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1875, 99; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99; South Australian Six per Cents, 1863, and Victoria Six per Cents, 109.

No material change has taken place in the values of Miscellaneous Securities. Australian Agricultural have sold at 27 ex div.; Copper Mines of England, 24; Crystal Palace, 31; Electric Telegraph, 31; Electric Telegraph, New, 14 ex div.; London Discount, 51; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 84; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 7 1/2; New Sea and India Telegraph, 15 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has shown considerable heaviness, owing to the continuance of unfavourable weather, and the quotations show an almost general decline, compared with last week, of about a quarter per cent. The railway "calls" falling due next month at large—viz., £1,012,993.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very moderate scale. Both red and white qualities have moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance has been effected in 40 to 45 days wheat—the imports of which have been on a liberal scale—a large business has been done at 4s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes have ruled 5s. higher in price. The barley trade has been active, and the quotations have improved 1s. to 1s. 2d. per quarter. There has been more inquiry for malt, at very flat prices. Oats have moved off freely, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter advance. Both beans and peas have advanced 1s. per quarter. Country and Foreign flour has risen 2s. town made parcels, 6s. per sack.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57s. to 67s.; ditto, 58s. to 70s.; grinding barley, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; distilling ditto, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; mulling, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; malt, 32s. to 74s.; feed oats, 23s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 3s.; tick beans, 39s. to 41s.; grey peas, 29s. to 41s.; white ditto, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town made flour, 5s. to 50s.; country marks, 44s. to 50s.; town household, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per sack.

CATTLE.—The supplies of beasts, sheep, and lambs having increased, the demand for them has been less active; and prices

have had a drooping tendency. Calves and pigs have rather advanced.—Beef, from 3s. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per slab, to sink the offal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—These markets are fairly supplied with each kind of meat, and the trade, generally, is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 4d. per slab, by the carcase.

TEA.—Our market is very inactive; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in the quotations. Advances from China since the 1st of the month amounted to 5s. 30,000lb., against 6s. 15,000lb. in the corresponding period in 1859.

SUGAR.—Most kinds of raw sugar have moved off slowly, at about previous quotations. West India, 37s. 6d. to 48s.; and fine Bengal, 41s. to 48s. per cwt. The stock is about 72,000 tons, against 73,000 tons in 1859. We have a dull inquiry for refined goods, and common brown sugar may be had at 45s. 6d. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—West India parcels have so d. at 16s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The demand, generally, is somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Floating cargoes command extreme rates.

RICE.—Prices have further advanced 3d. to 6d. per cwt., and the market is somewhat excited. White Bengal is quoted at from 11s. to 12s.; cargo, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. 3d. to 11s. 9d.; Arracan, 9s. 6d. to 11s.; Kangoon and Bessin, 9s. 3d. to 11s. 3d.; and Java, 11s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Nearly all kinds of butter have met a very inactive demand, at about last week's quotations. Bacon has declined 2s. per cwt.; and other provisions are dull.

MUTTON.—Prices are supported, but the demand has become much less active. Bengal, 38s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.

SALT.—Most kinds of run command previous rates, with a fair demand. Proof Leicesters, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; and proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits support late quotations.

COTTON.—Importers are very firm; but we have no change to notice in prices.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off steadily; other kinds slowly, on former terms. Flax is a dull inquiry.

WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. During their progress about 58,000 bales were disposed of, at 10s. 6d. per bale.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is selling at 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d., cash; Spelter, on the spot, £20 15s. to £20 17s. 6d. per ton. Other metals are steady.

HOIS.—The plantation accounts are very unfavourable; and the duties are high. Prices range from 115s. to 240s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—The supplies are good, and the demand is steady, at from 8s. to 10s. per ton.

OLDS.—Lined oil is in request, at 30s. 9d. to 31s. per cwt., on the spot. All other oils are very firm in price. Spirits of turpentine, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. on the spot, is firm, at 51s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 38,555 casks, against 19,995 ditto in 1859, and 11,517 ditto in 1858. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per lb.

COALS.—Best house coals, 15s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 15s. 3d. to 17s.; S. 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

BANKRUPTS.—F. STEVENSON & G. ABBOTT, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, carriers and leather sellers.—A. BURRA, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, importer of foreign glass, and merchant.—J. H. and J. WATTS, Woolwich, ironmongers, plumbers, painters, and glaziers.—J. LITTLE, Little Britain, City, oil and colourman.—J. J. R. EYRE, George-yard, Milton street, Cripplegate, carman.—J. CROSS, Windsor, draper.—J. HUGHES, Basinghall street, City, and Gresham terrace, Dalston, woollen warehouseman and commission agent.—J. HAZELTINE, Norwich, hotel-keeper and postmaster.—T. A. J. HOSKINS, Gosport square, Greenwich, Friars, City, merchant.—G. A. DRAGE, Olney, Buckinghamshire, shoe manufacturer.—W. FRANKS and J. HOOPER, New Leather Market, Bermondsey, leather factors.—C. HEADLEY, Deepfields, Histon, Staffordshire, iron dealer and iron broker.—E. JUBBINS, Gloucester, currier and leather seller.—R. HOSKINS, Gosport square, Greenwich, Friars, City, merchant.—J. HARRIS, Manchester, machine and roller maker.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

BANKRUPTS.—M. MULLEN, Great Dover-street, Southwark, leather dealer.—W. and P. PERKIN, Wellingtonborough, Northamptonshire, boot manufacturers.—G. ALMOND and R. MANLOVE, Jun., Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturers.—L. R. POOL and S. BAYLY, New Oxford street and Northampton, boot manufacturers.—F. CANTILLI, Bury-court, St. Mary axe, commission merchant.—F. WALKER, Birmingham, provision dealer.—J. COTTON, Smethwick, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—J. CORNS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, soda-water manufacturer.—R. NEWBOLD, Derby, silk throwster.—E. F. BAKER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.—M. H. BURNERS, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—W. BELL, Uppell mill, Durham, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—W. ROSS, J. MITCHELL, and J. FLEMING, Glasgow, and Toronto, Canada West, merchants.—W. STEPHENS, Dunsington, joiner.—G. LAWSON, Glasgow, cabinet maker.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES' MAP OF EUROPE.

Subscribers and purchasers of this excellent MAP can have their copies exchanged without delay for copies tastefully coloured in oil on canvas, and varnished, with roller and frame complete, by the Publishers, Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, price 3s. 6d. ea. h.

Also may be had Coloured Sheets of the Map, free by post, or 1s. 7d.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.—Subscribers to this interesting Journal are informed that they can be supplied with handsome COVERS FOR BINDING in half-yearly volumes, from its commencement to the present time, by ordering through any bookseller or newsagent in the United Kingdom, price 2s. each.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Last

Week of Alfred Meillon's Concerts.

It is respectfully announced that these Concerts will positively terminate on Saturday next, September 8, the Band and Chorus being engaged for the Worcester and Worcester Festival.

Full particulars of the arrangements for the last six nights will be duly announced.

On Saturday next, 1 September 8 (the last night), a Grand Concert will take place being for the benefit of Alfred Meillon. Conductor—Alfred Meillon. Promenade, 11. Commence at Eight.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The usual

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Canterbury, &c. Covered carriages, 4s.

MONDAY EXCURSIONS to the same places, at similar fares and times, commencing on Monday, 28th inst., and to Dover, SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE, and other stations.

Cheap Trains every Saturday Afternoon.

CHEAP EXCURSION to Gravesend, Rosherville Gardens, Rochester, Chatham, and Sheerness on MONDAY, leaving London-bridge Station at 9.30 a.m., and returning from Gravesend at 9.30 p.m.

Fare to Gravesend and back, ONE SHILLING, covered carriages.

For all particulars see Bill's.

C. W. EDWALL, General Manager.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY EXCURSIONS to the

SEACOAST, &c.—4s. Covered Carriages.

BY THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Cheap Excursions every SUNDAY and MONDAY to Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Canterbury, &c. (four for one fare), Canterbury, leaving London at five minutes to eight a.m., and to Dover, Folkestone (for Sandgate and Ashford), Hythe, Anford, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tunbridge Wells, leaving London at 8.30 a.m., at REDUCED FARES:—

4s. 4d.

And to Gravesend, Strood, and Maidstone at very low fares.

C. W. EDWALL, General Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to

61, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE

COMPANY insures against all Accidents whether Railway or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1000 at Death from Accident, or £5 weekly from Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

For further Particulars apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation £35,000.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 61, Cornhill, E.C. Aug. 23, 1860.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING

POWDER, unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of insect, and harmless to animal life.

Sold in Packets, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; or post-free for 11, or 12 packets for 10s. by post, to the Provincial Agents, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice, each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

100,000th MORISONIANA OF

HEALTH, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON. BY JAMES MORISON, the Hygienist. May be had at above price 6d., or 7s. by post; and of all the Hygienic Agents in the world.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Precaution.—The

cause of half the maladies of mankind is due to the neglect of trifling symptoms, which these Pills will cure at once. They remove bile, cold, indigestion, headache, laminitis, and low spirits, with certainty and safety.



London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street,  
in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex,  
by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.